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USSR-U.S. 17 DEC ARMS TALKS SESSION REPORTED

LD171440 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Geneva, 17 Dec, TASS -- A regular plenary meeting of the USSR and the United States delegations took place here today at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. Next meeting is to be held on January 12, 1982.

NOVOYE VREMYA DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT TALKS

PM171531 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 50, 11 Dec 81 pp 5-6

[Prof V. Yezhov article: "Europe Is Our Common Home"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms reduction in Europe began in Geneva 30 November. Many Western observers point out that, in considerable measure, Washington has embarked on the talks under pressure from the world public and the antiwar movement.

We can scarcely count on the talks being quick and easy. The United States, like its main NATO allies, is so far failing to display a constructive approach. The speech delivered by President R. Reagan not long before the start of the talks contained the demand that the Soviet Union dismantle all its medium-range missiles as a condition for the renunciation of the deployment of the Pershing II and Tomahawk cruise missiles in West Europe by the United States and NATO. In attempting to justify this utterly unfounded demand, the U.S. President alleged that the Soviet Union has a sixfold superiority in terms of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Both Reagan's demand and his arguments were greeted with bewilderment and irony by serious Western commentators. After all, if the question is put that way we are in fact talking of unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union. Soviet medium-range missiles emerged and exist as a counterweight to U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies. But Reagan completely forgets that. He also forgets that as a whole, taking into account the U.S. forward-based weapons and British and French medium-range nuclear weapons, there exists approximate parity in Europe. Soviet leaders have frequently cited the relevant facts and figures.

The USSR approaches the Geneva talks most seriously and is seeking to find mutually acceptable solutions which would free Europe from the danger of nuclear war. Here our country believes that it is essential to use everything previously achieved in this field, with the principle of parity and equal security being strictly observed.

During his visit to Bonn L.I. Brezhnev advanced a series of new proposals designed to facilitate the attainment of an accord.

The suggestion for a moratorium -- that is, the freezing of the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and of the modernization of existing ones for the duration of the talks -- was supplemented by an expression of the Soviet side's readiness unilaterally to reduce a certain proportion of its medium-range nuclear armaments on condition, of course, that the U.S. side agrees to the moratorium.

It was also stated that the Soviet Union advocates a substantial reduction by both sides in their medium-range nuclear armaments -- a reduction measured not in tens but in hundreds of units. Moreover, the Soviet Union is prepared to agree to the two sides' complete renunciation of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons trained on targets in Europe. L.I. Brezhnev particularly stressed that we are in favor of there ultimately being no weapons -- medium-range or tactical -- in Europe.

The Soviet leader's proposals were greeted with tremendous attention in West European countries. And that is natural, for they are a constructive program for reducing and cutting back nuclear armaments in Europe, which the broad masses of Europeans so desire. Delivering a government statement in the Bundestag last week, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt said: "I have no doubts as to the Soviet Union's readiness to conduct serious talks in Geneva to bring about a substantial reduction of medium-range weapons."

The USSR's representatives are persistently continuing to advocate overcoming the impasse at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe which have been underway for several years now in Vienna. The socialist countries' constructive proposals provide a good basis for concluding an agreement on the first stage of such a reduction. The European public expects the Western participants in the disarmament talks to finally display a sober approach and renounce the tactics of obstructing and delaying the talks.

People of good will in Europe hope that the Western countries' governments will react postively to the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, including north Europe, the Balkans and the Mediterranean. The Soviet Union has already stated its readiness to pledge to respect the status of such zones and not under any circumstances to use nuclear weapons against states in nuclear-free zones.

The Europeans are also looking hopefully to the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which took part in the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe. The meeting's successful completion will further the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference and help to safeguard detente and normalize international relations.

A decision by those taking part in the Madrid meeting to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be particularly important. A certain rapprochement of positions concerning a conference's goals and its stage-by-stage nature has already occurred in Madrid. The first stage of the conference should be devoted to formulating confidence-building and security-building designed to reduce the danger of military confrontation in Europe. The Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to extend the application of confidence-building measures to its entire European territory on condition, of course, that there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures by the Western countries.

The Soviet representatives in Madrid believe that if the Western powers stop seeking one-sided advantages and embark on the path of seeking mutually acceptable solutions, it will prove possible to agree on unresolved questions and attain the necessary accords.

The European peoples pin their hopes for the further development of interstate relations in all avenues and for the revival of all-round contacts on the consolidation of peace and the intensification of detente on the continent. This in turn opens up prospects for jointly overcoming the continent's complex economic and other problems. Certain steps are already being taken in this direction. On the eve of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, a large-scale "gas for pipes" contract was signed between the USSR and the FRG. This is part of a large joint project for the construction of a gas pipeline for deliveries of Soviet natural gas to West Europe with the participation of a number of West European countries. There are opportunities for developing economic and scientific and technical ties between West and East.

The Soviet Union, as its leaders have frequently stated, it prepared for broad mutually advantageous cooperation in all avenues. That is precisely where it sees Europe's future. In L.I. Brezhnev's words, "Europe is our common home." The peoples of Europe can and must do everything possible to ensure that this home is rid forever of the danger of destruction as the result of a nuclear catastrophe.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. STANCE ON ARMS TALKS

PM171343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Equality, Not Diktat"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev's negotiations, talks, meetings and speeches during his visit to the FRG were a major political act in the practical implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress peace program. On the basis of the new and far-reaching proposals advanced by the Soviet Union on the most acute and vital question for Europe, broad strata of the international public, statesmen and the governments of various countries can judge that the USSR advocates seeking a compromise solution at the negotiation table, reducing the level of military confrontation on the continent and freeing Europe of the danger of nuclear conflagration.

But it would be an illusion to delude oneself that such a solution will come of its own accord. Having examined the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers point out that the United States and its main NATO allies have so far shown no aspiration to take the path of seeking a mutually acceptable agreement in a spirit of realism on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

This is confirmed by a number of new official statements made in the United States and also in certain other NATO countries. NATO Secretary General J. Luns was very categorical in this respect. He asserted in a recent interview with the Paris newspaper LIBERATION that there is not and cannot be "any other solution" than the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe. Does this mean that Western Europe is doomed by some ill fate not subject to people or governments to serve inevitably as an increasingly dangerous bridgehead of mass destruction weapons? This apology for a "future" is indignantly rejected both by the public and by quite a few influential politicians in Western Europe. The NATO chief clearly betrayed a sense of humor when in the same interview he tossed out a phrase to the effect that were it not for U.S. weapons, "we would not be talking together now"... You might think that Luns was talking about an olive branch rather than the mass destruction weapon used by the United States in August 1945. The interviewing journalist reminded Luns that it was the "United States which dropped the atom bomb on Japan." A truly classic answer followed. It seems that this happened because there was no NATO then! Who but Mr Luns should know that from the beginning of its very existence it was the North Atlantic pact which adopted a strategy envisaging the use of nuclear weapons in the event of a military conflict. The NATO leaders remain deaf to all Warsaw Pact states' appeals to adopt strict commitments on each side not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

At the same time that J. Luns was expatiating on the USSR's mythical "ominous" superiority in the military sphere, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig was making a remarkable admission in a U.S. television interview. He stated that "on the whole there now exists a relative balance" between the USSR and the United States in this sphere. You may also recall what A. Haig said even earlier. On 16 February 1979, for example, he stated that "the main problem that we are encountering in the alliance (NATO) is the emergence of strategic parity with the East."

Thus it turns out in fact that some influential figures in the NATO camp do not like an actual state of parity in the military sphere. They portray the attainment of such a balance by the Soviet Union as a U.S. military "shortfall" and an "undermining of the foundations of peace." It was not without reason that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated on 20 May this year that only the military advantage possessed by the United States in the fifties and sixties offers the possibility of maintaining peace.

In the same interview A. Haig said that "if the Russians are really interested in genuine arms control we must begin from the main causes of the present tension, that is, by dismantling the SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles...." A very strange interpretation of the question! Since the USSR's medium-range missiles appeared as a RETALIATORY [last word printed in boldface type] reaction to the U.S. military's creation in the fifties of forward-based nuclear facilities aimed against the USSR and its allies. Here is the "main cause" of the emergence of that problem about which the head of the U.S. State Department was speaking in his television interview. The initiators of the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe would like to conceal this causal relationship by every means or deliberately ignore it.

The Pentagon plans' apologists would like to assure the public of their countries that the prospect of the appearance of new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe does not complicate but rather facilitates the talks aimed at clearing the dangerous nuclear storeroom which the center of Europe has become through the U.S. military's efforts. "All our experience in recent years shows us that if we do not modernize our arms -- both conventional and nuclear -- the USSR will refuse to come to the negotiating table," British Defense Secretary John Nott asserted in a recent interview.

Listening to him it would seem that London in recent years has continuously been advancing initiatives to set the cause of disarmament in motion while the USSR has allegedly not responded to them at all. The truth is that with the advent of the present conservative government to power there has not been a single initiative of that sort to the British diplomacy's credit. Alas, on the contrary, official London has even put forward the "concept" of breaking off the ties and contacts already established in the field of Anglo-Soviet relations. London now seems to be about to renounce this concept although it is always harder to restore what has been upset then to continue what has been begun.

For Mr Nott's information, let us point out that the USSR has repeatedly proposed to the United States and the other NATO members holding talks on the nuclear arms deployed in Europe so as to move toward reducing the military confrontation on the continent in this particularly important and sensitive sphere of policy and strategy. The United States has refused to enter into such talks and its NATO partners have supported this negative stance.

No matter how much those who are foisting on the Western European countries the new nuclear facilities aimed against the USSR and our allies may try to give a propaganda gloss to their stance, the fact still remains that these plans are dictated by the far-reaching designs of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union in the military sphere in the name of insane adventurist schemes. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger wrote of the existence of such designs in black and white in his article published in the Washington POST on 6 November.

Some ruling figures in countries which are U.S. NATO partners, pretending not to notice such militarist statements, are continuing to reiterate the "absence of military balance" in Europe. Assertions of this sort are contained in an interview given by Italian Defense Minister L. Lagorio to the newspaper IL GIORNO at the end of November. He would be well advised to acquain[illegible] himself with Tom Gervasi's detailed article published in the New York TIMES 7 December. In it the author shows with concrete figures the falsity of the assertions that NATO has allowed some kind of "risky gap" in the military sphere.

L. Lagorio stated in the same interview that "diplomacy means patience." But constructive diplomacy also means talks in a spirit of realism and observance of the principle of equality and equal security. There can be no mutually acceptable agreements without this.

KADAR, HUSAK, TSEDENBAL, CEAUSESCU, ZHIVKOV

Kadar, Husak, Tsedenbal Arrival

LD171604 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Moscow today on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to attend the celebrations of the 75th anniversary of the birth of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Greeted in Moscow

LD181328 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 17 December reports on the arrival in Moscow of foreign guests coming to the Soviet Union to participate in celebrations marking Leonid Brezhnev's 75th birthday. As the announcer reports on the arrivals, shots of Janos Kadar being met at the railroad station by Arvid Pelshe, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal being greeted at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense, and Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; and Gustav Husak being met at the airport by Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazak CP Central Committee are shown.

Ceausescu, Zhivkov Arrival

LD181150 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] The leaders of Hungary, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania; Janos Kadar, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, Gustav Husak, Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, have arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the presidium of parliament and government to take part in the celebrations marking the 75th birthday of President Leonid Brezhnev.

DELEGATE COMMENTS ON NEW DRAFT CSCE DOCUMENT

LD171004 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 17 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondents A. Medvedenko and B. Petrov]

[Text] Madrid, 17 Dec, TASS -- At a regular plenary meeting of the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a number of delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries -- Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia -- have tabled a new draft final document of the Madrid meeting.

Leonid Ilichev, the head of the Soviet delegation, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, expressed gratitude to the authors of the draft final document. Having pointed out that the document requires a thorough study, the Soviet representative said the draft document tabled by the neutral and non-aligned countries may become a basis for the fruitful work of the Madrid meeting. The representative of the USSR stressed that the draft's merit is in particular that it retains everything positive and constructive that has been coordinated during the preceding months of work.

At the same time the Soviet representative pointed out that the new draft has provisions which require additional elaboration and improvement. We, he said in particular, cannot be satisfied by a solution suggested in the draft document to a zone of application of confidence-building measures as well as by some formulations of the sections pertaining to the principles of relations between states and to cooperation in humanitarian and other fields. But we are expressing confidence, he said, that all this is surmountable and that universally acceptable formulations can be found through joint efforts if a sense of realism manifests itself and if no attempts at imposing unilateral views and estimates are made during the additional elaboration of the document.

In other words, the head of the Soviet delegation said, we are convinced that this document with all its weaknesses can stimulate the work of the meeting, and opens an opportunity -- provided, of course, there is political will on the part of all the participating states -- to quickly finalize the elaboration of such text of a final document which would win concensus.

The Soviet delegation would like to consider deeply and thoroughly, jointly with the other participants in the meeting, all the new [as received] that has been put in the draft document by the authors, to separate the acceptable from the unacceptable and to continue the constructive quest on those matters on which the authors have not managed so far to suggest satisfactory solution. We consider that the new document requires from us first of all further active work. Time that remains before the recess must be used with all energies to make maximum of efforts in the search for universally acceptable formulations on matters which require solution and are solvable.

The delegations of Britain, the USA, France, and the FRG, having expressed in a general form a positive attitude to the new draft final document of the Madrid Meeting, stressed, however, necessity to include in it provisions reflecting some maximalist demands of NATO countries.

WORKINGS OF INTERSPUTNIK SYSTEM REVIEWED

PM161149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by V. Romantsov, staff employee of the Intersputnik Board of Directors, under the rubric "A Reader Asks for an Account": "International Space Communications Organization"]

[Text] Please describe the Intersputnik organization. Who belongs to it and what tasks does it resolve? [signed] Snr Lt T. Khvostov

Space technology is being used increasingly effectively to resolve strictly practical terrestrial problems. And a special place here is occupied by communications satellites, which may be compared with gigantic relay stations about 40,000 km high. The zone of operation of each such satellite covers almost one-third of the earth's territory. Radio and television programs are relayed via these satellites, telephone and telegraph communications are effected, and images of newspaper pages and meteorological charts and so forth are transmitted.

The ever-increasing exchange of information between countries has required the creation of international space communications organizations. Intersputnik is one of these. Exactly 10 years ago in Moscow representatives of the governments of nine socialist countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia -- signed an agreement on cooperation and pooling of efforts in planning, creating, operating and developing a system of communications via artificial earth satellites. Later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the DRA became members of Intersputnik. The Governments of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic have also decided to join this organization.

The space communications system includes relay satellites and ground stations. The Soviet satellites Statsionar-4 and Statsionar-5 in so-called geostationary orbits at points at a longitude of 14 degrees west (Atlantic region) and 53 degrees east (Indian region) are now operating in the system. A feature of this orbit is that the satellites rotate at the same angular velocity as the earth and are therefore immobile relative to the surface of the planet, which makes it possible to maintain uninterrupted communications.

There are 12 ground stations operating within the Intersputnik system: 8 of them are via the Statsionar-4 satellite (they are sited on the territory of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Algeria) and 4 via the Statsionar-5 satellite (the USSR, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Mongolia). Next year stations will be built in Iraq and Laos, and in 1983 in Syria and a number of other countries.

Over 20 countries take part in the exchange of television programs via Intersputnik. Approximately the same number of countries use the system's channels for telephone and telegraph communications. The communications channels are made available to all consumers at the same charge rates, which are set at the average world level. The volume of television broadcasts is usually 4-8 hours a day. About 40 percent of the entire exchange of television programs between Intervision members is done via the system.

With the aid of space communications up-to-the-minute items were relayed on the work of the 26th CPSU Congress and the fraternal socialist parties' congresses and flights by international space crews.... Reports on events at the 1980 Olympics in Moscow were received via the Intersputnik system by over 30 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

Intersputnik cooperates with many international organizations on questions of the joint utilization of geostationary orbit, the application of standards for communications channels, the performance of scientific research, the development of apparatus packages and the organization of the operation and use of the communications system.

A number of international agreements have been concluded between Intersputnik and CEMA, the international radio broadcasting and television organization and Interkosmos. Agreements are now being prepared on cooperation with the International Telecommuniations Union and the International Organization for Maritime Telecommunications by Satellites.

The 10th session of the Intersputnik Council (the supreme leading organ of this organization) in Brno (CSSR) this October adopted a series of important decisions aimed at further expanding the sphere of Intersputnik's activity and improving its organizational and technical base. The reequipping of existing ground stations with new, more sophisticated radio equipmnet is planned. This will make it possible to increase the efficiency of the utilization of the Statsionar satellites, increase the number of channels and improve the quality of the transmission of information and the operational reliability of the work of the entire communiations system.

Intersputnik's activity confirms the high degree of effectiveness of the use of space for communications.

Cooperation among countries within the framework of this organization is effected on the basis of equal rights, mutual aid and mutual advantage. Intersputnik's further development will undoubtedly help to expand the international exchange of information and to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples.

BRIEFS

PHYSICISTS' CONFERENCE IN DUSHANBE -- Physicists have held a conference in Dushanbe, capital of the Tadzhik SSR. Scientists from the Soviet Union, Japan and Poland took part. [Tashkent Internaional Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Nov 81 GF]

ALMA-ATA ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE -- An international conference has opened in Tashkent on the protection of the environment. The conference is within the framework of the UN program for protecting the environment. Scientists and experts participating in the conference from Bulgaria, Mongolia, India, Peru, Colombia, Laos, Senegal and other countries will be deliberating on ways to prevent pollution of the environment by chemical substances. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Dec 81 GF]

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RECEIVES ARMAND HAMMER

LD172304 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS -- The Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Nikolay Patolichev today received president of the board of the American firm Occidental Petroleum Armand Hammer and had a talk with him on questions of business links between the firm and Soviet foreign trade organizations.

U.S. MILITARY SPENDING, FOREIGN AID CRITICIZED

Vashedchenko on Arms

LD171956 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 16 Dec 81

["Billions on Armaments" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec, TASS -- The U.S. Congress approved Tuesday a 200 billion dollar military spending bill -- the largest in U.S. history. In addition, 7.06 billion dollars is allocated for modernising the existing and building new American bases and facilities abroad.

An unprecedented programme has been launched to bolster the military might of the United States, which is seeking military superiority in order to dictate, relying on force, its will to other countries and implement its hegemonistic goals in various parts of the globe. Production is being started of the most advanced types of offensive weapons -- intercontinental strategic MX missiles, Trident nuclear submarines, medium-range missiles Pershing II and cruise missiles intended for deployment in Europe, strategic B-1 and Stealth Bombers, F-15, F-16 and F-18 Fighters able to carry nuclear weapons. The offensive might of the Navy and production of all types of conventional armaments are being sharply increased.

A new sharp increase in military appropriations -- this fiscal year they were 30 billion dollars more than the previous year -- is part of an extensive programme of modernising the American strategic forces. The Reagan administration announced that this process would be continued and that it intended to spend an astronomical sum of 1.5 trillion dollars on armaments in the forthcoming five years.

Washington claims that its course towards the arms race is a "retailiatory measure" to counter the Soviet "military threat". Brushing propaganda aside and turning to facts, it becomes clear that this is an ill-intentioned fabrication. The Soviet Union threatens no one, nor is going to attack anyone. The Soviet military doctrine is of a defensive nature. It excludes preventive wars and the concept of the "first strike" which underlie the American military strategy.

Millions of people in Europe and other continents and in the United States itself, who are opposed to Washington's dangerous militarist course, clearly realise that the chief threat to peace emanates not from the Soviet Union which is doing everything possible to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, but from the United States which irresponsibly brandishes arms and is openly preparing for a nuclear war.

Escalating the arms race, the United States shows its unwillingness to look for mutually acceptable agreement in the spirit of realism, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. By building up rapidly its military muscle, the Washington administration creates an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion and vitiates the climate of the Geneva talks on limiting and reducing armaments, in which all countries and peoples in the world are vitally interested.

Foreign Aid Bill

LD171705 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Dec, TASS -- Yesterday the United States Congress finally endorsed and sent to President Reagan for signature the foreign aid bill for the 1982 and 1983 fiscal years to the amount of 11,900 million dollars.

The lion's share of American aid, 2,200 million dollars, is earmarked for Israel which, relying on United States support, persists in pursuing its aggressive and expansionist policy in the Middle East. The second biggest American handout goes to Egypt, which enjoys ever increasing favours from Washington (?for) its capitulatory policy and connivance at American strategic schemes in the Middle East. Washington is expanding its support to Somalia, Sudan and a number of other countries and practically lifted all restrictions on aid to the Chilean fascists.

The bill reflects the increasing military strategic cooperation of the United States with Pakistan which expressed its readiness to make its territory available for the Pentagon's Rapid Deployment Force and as a place d'armes in Asia, and serves as main base of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In the current fiscal year alone, the Ziaul Haq regime will receive 100 million dollars in American aid. Moreover, the United States administration is known to have worked out a long-term programme of military strategic support of Islamabad which will receive 3,000 million dollars in the next five years and will also get a large consignment of "F-16" fighter bombers.

NEDELYA ATTACKS ICA'S CHARLES WICK, OTHERS

PM181153 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 50 Signed to Press 10 Dec 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Palladin report: "Voices From the Past"]

[Text] Washington -- Not so long ago firms were prospering in America which seriously promised their native clients immortality. The path to enternity which they advertised was ridiculously simple: Entrust your purse and your body to the smart executors, and they will place your mortal remains in a "time capsule" filled with liquid nitrogen so that after 50 years or so you can be unfrozen and brought back to life...

Nonetheless Patricia Kutzner, executive director of the world hunger education service, asserts that in one case the "time capsule" has really worked. According to her Charles Wick climbed into one 30 years ago in order to emerge today, alive and well.

I will not mystify the reader any longer. Of course, Charles Wick has not been deep frozen. In putting him in a "time capsule" Patricia Kutzner was resorting to allegory: What she meant was that the present chief of the U.S. propaganda apparatus seems not to have noticed that we are now in the last quarter of the 20th century and is still thinking in terms of the fifties.

As is known, in the middle of this century Washington unleashed a "cold war" and made no secret of its desire to take things as far as a hot war. To this end the United States built bombers and aircraft carriers, created missiles and submarines and stockpiled atom and hydrogen bombs on a scale without precedent in the history of mankind. The then masters of the White House allotted a prominent place in the arsenal of instruments of aggression to propaganda of all hues: "White" and "Gray," but above all "black."

It was in those years that such centers of ideological sabotage as the Voice of America [VOA] and its CIA-financed twin sisters Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe began to operate actively. The U.S. Information Agency began to play a prominent part in spreading the practice of "brainwashing, proclaiming the doctrine of "Pax Americana" ("peace American-style").

The same philosophy is preached by Charles Wick, who was recently appointed director of the U.S. International Communication Agency. In his own words, the main thing is to make American foreign policy propaganda "as fast as a rocket missile." The prominent Washington observer Murray Warder explains: Charles Wick intends to launch his "rocket missile" at the Soviet Union, Cuba, and "Marxist regimes" in general.

Before explaining what, specifically, Wick intends to do and has already done, I will introduce him to the reader. The new commander of the American propaganda army is 64 years old. He is a millionaire (he made his money from real estate, show business and brothels). At one time he worked as musical arranger for Tommy Dorsey's well-known jazz band. He has recently ventured into politics and joined the Reagan camp, collecting $15 million for his recent election campaign, which earned him the title of "super" expert in publicity for the presidential candidate.

As the press here notes, Wick has in common with the present White House incumbent not only his "roots" (California origin, property worth millions, a long Hollywood career) but, first and foremost, his views and convictions. "Wick," the Washington POST writes, for instance, "has a weakness for simplistic solutions to complex problems." And some of his new subordinates, according to America's NEWSWEEK, are angry that the man now at the wheel of the U.S. propaganda vehicle wants to take it back "to Truman's day," to the slogan "America Is the Greatest" and all the rhetoric of the cold war. However, such criticism of Wick should not be overestimated. Veterans of "psychological warfare" are concerned only that the "super" expert in presidential publicity has now been instructed to work in a market which, in their opinion, he does not know.

Nonetheless the former jazz arranger was placed on the conductor's podium with the Washington propaganda orchestra. He began by replacing those "musicians" who, in his view, were playing their parts too weakly. One of the first heads to fall was that of William Haratunian, deputy director of VOA.

VOA Editor Clifford (Grous) also got into hot water for "spinelessness toward the Reds," and could not refrain from crying out: "We are going back to the age of McCarthyism!" At the same time it was pointed out to the radio station that it must be more careful about its choice of words: The American hardware being delivered to the Salvadoran junta must not be called military aircraft in future, and the Afghan basmaks must only be described as "freedom fighters."

On the other hand, people like Philip Nicolaides, who have been appointed to a responsible post with VOA, have been given complete freedom of action. The American propaganda chiefs were attracted to the views he expressed in a memorandum which the Washington POST recently cited at length. It openly sets the task of "destabilizing" the USSR and the other socialist states by means of beaming inflammatory broadcasts to them. As for the United States, Nicolaides intends to advertise it like a traveling salesman selling soap (the Washington POST's expression). James Conkling, director of VOA, having arranged that in future the emigre rabble installed at the radio station will have no trouble at all with American censorship, gave full approval for his new deputy's proposals: In his opinion, Nicolaides is free to express any thoughts.

All this is the overture to a play written with Wick's participation, with the title "Project 'Truth'" (as NEWSWEEK notes, his coauthors are the CIA, the Pentagon and the U.S. State Department). In Washington's propaganda department, that modern-day kingdom of crooked mirrors, what they call "truth" is insinuations, lies and slander against the socialist states. The New York TIMES writes that Wick is telling everyone how the President himself praised him, while the Washington POST notes significantly that apart from the Pentagon, only the department headed by Wick will be left with its budget intact — a budget which totals nearly half a billion dollars a year.

All the same, it is not Wick who is now ordering the propaganda music -- he only arranges it. Probably never before in U.S. history has propaganda been carried out with the direct participation of the highest-ranking figures.

Not so long ago Pentagon chief Weinberger not only gave his personal blessing for the release of the latest canard under the title "Soviet Military Power," but also, as if fishing for compliments, stated that he too had a hand in compiling the text, which is steeped in evasions and outright lies. The general-cum-diplomat Haig is trying to keep pace with him.

The latest example of this is his assessment of the situation in El Salvador, which is contrary to the opinion of even that country's present rulers and is openly aimed at justifying U.S. provocative actions with respect to Cuba and Nicaragua. Finally, observers here recall that Washington's current propaganda attacks on the USSR and the other socialist states follow the tone set by the present White House incumbent as soon as he moved in.

NEWSWEEK writes that the main aim of the Washington "truth-lovers" at the present stage is to find nonexistent evidence of our country's involvement in the growth of antiwar sentiments in Western Europe. Other American press organs note that this movement is causing particular anger among U.S. ruling circles since it is impeding their plans for an unrestrained nuclear arms race. There can be no doubt that Wick and company, not caring in the least for the truth, are striving to slip in "evidence" born deep within the U.S. subversive services. But even many Americans, mobilized for "psychological warfare," will not believe such "evidence." "Anyone who asserts that the antiwar movement is led by the Russians," NEWSWEEK says, quoting a local bigwig [namestnik] of the U.S. propaganda apparatus in Western Europe, "will be taken for a drunk or a fool, or both."

ALLEN ACCUSED OF MOZAMBIQUE MASSACRE COVERUP

LD172358 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Dec, TASS — More and more facts about the unseemly past of Richard Allen, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, come to light. As was already reported, Allen, who is now on an "administrative leave" was caught in accepting a bribe and a number of "gifts" from Japanese journalists. Prior to that, his rather shady "business contacts" with Japanese automobile dealers as well as a whole number of other unseemly acts became known.

Another one can be added to that now, according to the newspaper Washington POST. At the beginning of the 1970's the now presidential assistant represented in the USA for a considerable pay the interests of the consortium of Portugese firms "Overseas Companies of Portugal" which was closely connected with the then ruling Portuguese dictator Marcello Caetano and had big investments in colonial Mozambique.

In December 1972 the Portugese military staged a monstrous massacre in the Mozambican village of Viriamo. Hundreds of innocent people, among them women and children, were killed, burned down or atrociously beaten by the colonialists.

Dictator Caetano who sanctioned the massacre tried to conceal from the world public the traces of the crime which by its savage cruelty can be compared only to the destruction of the residents of the Vietnamese village of Songmy by the U.S. soldiers. None other than Richard Allen assisted him in that. He launched an energetic campaign to shield the killers. With this end in view Richard Allen organised a trip to Portuguese colonies by Philip Crane, Republican congressman, who tried to whitewash the criminals. Richard Allen in every way defended the killers by stating in the press and, in particular, in an interview with the Newspaper Washington POST that reports on the massacre in Viriamo were allegedly misinformation.

Meanwhile, according to the Washington POST, the U.S. Department of State documentarily established that the massacre did take place. Thus Richard Allen appeared in the disgusting role of not only a devoted servant of the colonialists, but also of a defacto accomplice in their bloody crime.

VISITING CHINESE GYMNASTS DEPART FOR HOME

OW180312 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The Chinese gymnastics team left Moscow for home on 16 December. After taking part in the world gymnastics championships held in Moscow, the Chinese gymnasts participated in joint training with Soviet gymnasts. Soviet gymnasts are presently regarded as the best in their field. The members of the Chinese gymnastics team also toured places of historic interest and scenic beauty in Moscow and Leningrad.

Li Yuejiu, a principal athlete on the Chinese team, pointed out in her remarks to the Soviet team that the world gymnastics championships held at the Olympic compound in Moscow were permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. She also said that she and all her comrades on the team would never forget this sports event.

PRC POLICY TOWARD DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ASSESSED

LD171042 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS -- Beijing has recently considerably envigorated its foreign policy contacts with the developing countries, Boris Barakhta writes in PRAVDA. He recalls that in August Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang went on a tour of the ASEAN member-countries, and PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua left for a tour of Latin America. Hardly had three months passed as the Chinese foreign minister has again set out on a journey -- this time to Africa. "Everywhere the Beijing emissaries went, one could hear slanderous fabrications against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other countries of the socialist community, malicious attacks against the character of Soviet economic aid."

"In exchange for a pro-Beijing course the PRC representatives promise vast economic and other aid. But after drawing some or other country into the orbit of its influence, the Beijing leaders soon forget their recent loud promises." Thus, while in 1970 China committed itself to give aid worth more than 800 million dollars, in 1974-1975 less than 300 million were appropriated with these aims. Presently the sum total of Chinese aid to the developing countries varies within the range of 200-250 million a year.

In recent years, the article says, Beijing could put into service a little more than 130 out of the 500 planned projects.

The aim of Beijing's policy is obvious, Boris Barakhta points out. "It is an attempt to split the National Liberation Movement to sow among the young Asian, Africanand Latin American states distrust in the foreign policy of the socialist states and cobble up an anti-Soviet front under the tutelage of the Beijing hegemonists. "Actually this policy by the Chinese leadership pushes the developing countries into the arms of imperialism and neocolonialism. This is well realized in Washington. As the newspaper Washington POST pointed out, China has already turned into a natural ally of the United States in the pursuance of imperialist policy in Asia, African and Latin America.

CHINA INCITING U.S. TO WAR WITH SOVIET UNION

PM161339 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 12 December 1981 carries on page 3 a 2,400-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Maj G. Mosko entitled "From a Hegemonist Stance - on Certain Aspects of Beijing's Military Doctrine." Mosko asserts that China still regards war as the "shortest path" for achieving its hegemonist aims and that its leaders are tending increasingly toward a "military-political alliance with imperialist powers, primarily the United States." Mosko accuses China of "inciting" the United States to war against the USSR, analyzes the "modernization" of China's armed forces, particularly the "buildup of the nuclear missile potential," and concludes that such a policy threatens the "security" of the peoples, including the Chinese people.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON ASIAN INSTABILITY

U.S. Blamed

LD170950 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS -- "The imperialist policy of destabilizing the situation in the world, of escalating the arms race and Beijing's adventurist course create a real and serious threat to the independence and sovereignty of states, peace and security in Asia." Mongolia's Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren writes in PRAVDA. The intention of the U.S. administration to supply China with American offensive weapons and other modern military equipment considerably deteriorates the situation."

The author points out that in developing their military-political cooperation, the American imperialists, Japanese militarists and Chinese hegemonists are unfolding a noisy campaign around the "Soviet military menace" myth, are sowing distrust and discord between the Asian states, instigating conflicts between them. "But, as is known," the article says, "it is precisely the Washington administration which is expanding in that region a network of its military bases, including with nuclear arsenals, encouraging the steps by some bellicose regimes directed at creating their own nuclear weapons.

"Life has shown the possibility of eliminating dangerous seats of tensions, of peacefully settling conflicts".

"It is such a constructive approach which is advocated by the governments of a number of Asian states, progressive forces in all countries of the region," the minister points out. "The Soviet Union's peace-loving policy decisively influences the minds and hearts of millions of people living in Asia."

The author points out that the Mongolian Government supports the idea of holding an international conference for a collective quest for ways of a comprehensive Middle East settlement on a just and realistic basis. "The Soviet Union's timely initiative fully accords with the wishes of the peoples, whose vital interests demand that a further growth of tensions in the world should be prevented and the military-political plot of the imperialist forces against that vital region be frustrated. Highly topical is also the USSR's proposal on the holding of specific talks on confidencebuilding measures in the Far East with all countries concerned."

"The consistent peace-loving foreign policy and vigorous actions by the socialist countries are an obstacle in the way of implementation of the shady designs of the imperialist, militaristic, hegemonistic forces."

Mongolian Proposals

GF171431 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The Moscow paper PRAVDA published an article today by Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren in which he stressed that in order to make conditions in Asia more healthy, the efforts of all peace-loving forces in Asia should be united. He said that the Mongolian proposals for agreements on nonaggression and the banning of the use of force in relations among Asian countries are in the interest of securing peace in Asia. In the opinion of the Mongolian foreign minister, the proposals for making Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean zones of peace are in conformity with the Mongolian proposals for Asian peace.

U.S. IGNORING PEACE EFFORTS IN INDIAN OCEAN AREA

LD171008 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 16 Dec 81

[By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec, TASS -- Ten years have passed since the 26th UN General Assembly session adopted a resolution proclaiming the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. Two years later the UN General Assembly passed a declaration to this effect. Although both documents were intended to strengthen peace and security in the region inhabited by over a quarter of the world's population, the task of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone has not yet been accomplished.

The reason for this failure is the policy of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, and also of Chinese hegemonism which is teaming up with them. Pursuing each its own interests, these forces have always been opposed to the UN-proclaimed principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Indian Ocean states, to the dismantling of foreign military bases there and to the removal of imperialist military presence from that region. They are blocking in every way any practical steps intended to put this idea into practice.

This course is based on the imperialists' unwillingness to give up their old policy of plundering the national resources of the states situated in that region and to recognize the achievements of the national-liberation and revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Afghanistan, Iran, Ethiopia, Mozambique and other countries. They are clinging to their plans for establishing dominance over that strategically important region with its major shipping routes and natural wealth, constituting over one half of the world's known oil resources, two thirds of its uranium, one half of its gold and almost the entire stock of diamonds mined in the capitalist world.

As far back as early 1978 the United States unilaterally stopped the talks it had begun in 1977 with the Soviet Union on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean. Ignoring the legitimate interests of the over 40 countries in the region, Washington has gone so far as proclaiming the Indian Ocean all but its happy hunting grounds under the pretext of protecting U.S. "vital interests."

A U.S. naval armada was deployed in the Indian Ocean. A police-like "Rapid Deployment Force" was established, and a network of bases has begun to be developed for it. The United States is trying to involve in its "gunboat diplomacy" its allies from NATO and other blocs and unions set up under its aegis. The Beijing leaders are also giving support to Washington: They are justifying in every way the build-up of U.S. military presence in the region.

The Soviet Union is countering this dangerous course for escalating war preparations and whipping up tension in the Indian Ocean with its policy of detente and the strengthening of peace and security. "The Soviet Union is a staunch champion of the idea of establishing a peace zone in the Indian Ocean," Leonid Brezhnev stated in the Indian Parliament a year ago. "We are prepared to work actively together with the other interested countries in this direction. We believe that the Indian Ocean was and remains the area of vital interests of the states situated on its shores but not of any other states.

The dangerous schemes of the imperialists and their henchmen in the Indian Ocean make it even more imperative to pool the efforts of all the forces interested in turning that region into an area of a lasting peace and constructive cooperation.

WESTERN MEDIA CONTINUE LIES ABOUT AFGHANISTAN

PM171019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent M. Rostarchuk: "Slander Is Their Weapon"]

[Text] Mazar-e Sharif-Kabul -- The undeclared war against the DRA unleashed by Washington and Beijing with Islamabad's direct involvement continues.

The tacit alliance against the Afghan people is not particular about the way it conducts the war. But to prevent the blood on the hands of the would-be butchers of the April revolution being too visible, they try to hide their dirty work behind a smokescreen. But they try in vain. The facts are becoming public knowledge.

Given his unseemly nakedness, what credibility can we attach to the revelations of the head of the Pakistani regime, Gen Ziaul Haq, who told the magazine ASIA WEEK the other day the Islamabad version of the notorious "Soviet threat" which has allegedly built itself a nest in Afghanistan? In over 4 years in power the Pakistani president has not once managed to confirm -- is it possible to confirm something that does not exist? -- the myth of the "Soviet threat" to Pakistan. In fact, the USSR's foreign policy course and the DRA Government's initiatives aimed at a political settlement of the situation which has developed around Afghanistan consistently and convincingly expose the absolute spuriousness of the general's revelations. But Ziaul Haq is insistent. Why? Because it suits him. First, he is justifying Islamabad's direct participation in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Second, the "external threat" bugbear is used as a cover for repression against growing internal opposition to the regime. And, most important for him, Ziaul Haq uses the counterfeit coin of slander against the USSR and the DRA to pay for the billions of real dollars which Washington lets him have for aggressive preparations against neighboring countries. It is not surprising, therefore, that the president had another bout of eloquence on the tired theme of the "Soviet threat" literally on the eve of the arrival in Islamabad of U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, who is obsessed with the idea of turning Pakistan into south and southwest Asia's Israel.

As if to preserve the verisimilitude of these high-ranking deceivers' flimsy "deductions," Western mass news media have recently dramatically stepped up the broad campaign of slander against revolutionary Afghanistan, a campaign of vicious attacks on the Afghan people and people's power. It is the usual method: The more you lie the more likely it is that something will be believed.... So UPI broadcasts far and wide another "Afghan sensation": In the city of Mazar-e Sharif the authorities allegedly shot some demonstrating schoolgirls! It was this piece of "news" which took me to the office of (Sakhi Tokher), governor of the province in which the city is situated.

At first this tall, courteous man was simply unable to grasp what I was inquiring about. When he finally understood he said: In the first place there have been no demonstrations against people's power in the city as far as one can recall, and certainly not recently. Second, there are many girls at the colleges in Mazar-e Sharif but the governor had seen them all together in one place on only one occasion recently -- at a concert given by a youth group from Uzbekistan.

"I categorically reject this monstrous lie by Western propaganda," representative of people's power (Sakhi Tokher) said with all the authority he could muster.

His testimony was confirmed by (Kaboka), director of the city's biggest college, the (Sultan Razye) college:

"As director of an educational establishment and a representative of our city's teaching circles I can confidently say that the UPI report is a vicious fabrication from beginning to end. It is true that our girls often demonstrate and attend rallies. But the demonstrations and rallies are not against people's power. They are in support of it. As for our relations with the authorities, they give us protection -- protection against terrorist acts by dushmans -- definitely not the other way around."

A final-year student at (Sultan Razye) college, (Nafise), one of those "shot" by the U.S. news agency, said:

"The Western mass news media's poisonous propaganda is intended to deceive world public opinion instead of reporting how the dushmans, armed and directed by Western special services, are burning down schools and colleges, killing teachers and students and frightening our parents so much that they do not allow the children to go to school. But what we say in such cases is: Dry clay will not stick to the wall of a house. Lies will always be lies. We will march on...."

As I was leaving Mazar-e Sharif the first session of classes had just ended at the colleges. Happy flocks of children in dark dresses with long white scarves were spilling out into the streets. Each of them could have said some very interesting things, for example, about the girls' struggle against illiteracy, their participation in amateur concerts, their voluntary Saturday work -- in short, about the new life they are actively helping to build. But that is precisely what the bosses of the Western bourgeois press and television do not want to hear. And they are doing their utmost to pull another dirty "canard" out of the hat.

For example, quite recently Western newspapers and the radio were abuzz with a fable about dushmans firing mortars at the Kabul Intercontinental Hotel during the Presidium meeting there of the Asian and African Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) at the end of November. What is there to say about this item of Western propaganda "news"?

During the meeting I was at the Intercontinental every day until late at night. But not a single shot, not a single exploding mortar shell did I hear. Nor could I get my colleagues who covered the AAPSO Presidium session or participants at the session still living in Kabul to confirm this latest piece of Western slander. But I did hear evidence of a different kind which is deliberately rejected by the notorious "free press" of the West. I will quote some of it.

Mrs Cherry from New York, who represented the U.S. National Anti-Imperialist Movement of Solidarity with African Liberation at the session, said: "My stay in Kabul, made a very big impression on me. Everywhere people were friendly, courteous and most welcoming."

Claude Gatignon, secretary general of the French Association of Friendship and Solidarity with African Peoples: "It is well known that the Western press has launched a broad anti-Afghan campaign. Its purpose is to distort the essence of the Afghan Revolution, the meaning and significance of the practical transformations currently taking place in the DRA. We were able to meet with the Afghan leaders and see life in Kabul and Jalalabad. We also saw the Afghan people working, actively participating in the solution of the vitally important tasks facing the country and creating a new and prosperous society."

Peter Wahl, member of the Secretariat of the West German Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America: "Unfortunately the majority of FRG inhabitants do not know the true state of affairs in Afghanistan. On the whole the country's mass news media are controlled by enemies of the Afghan revolution. Afghan counterrevolutionaries are given every opportunity to take advantage of the services of the press, radio and television. The truth is getting to the masses only in small doses, and only with incredible difficulty. Here, in Afghanistan, this truth is hidden from no one. Personal contact with Afghans convinces one that despite serious problems facing the country the people are optimistic and confident about the future. After the many meetings and conversations we had in Afghanistan, it became clear that the general trend in the DRA is toward gradual normalization of the situation, and that is what Afghans sincerely want."

Let those who have ears hear! But the professional purveyors of slander do not wish to follow this commandment and do not want others to be allowed to know the truth. They are still busy manufacturing lies about Afghanistan, about the situation in and around the country. And they continue to fall from their mountains of lies into the dirt which is fancifully called "freedom of speech". They crawl out of it and, failing to wipe themselves clean, continue their futile ballyhoo.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO VIETNAMESE READERS

LD172234 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent through the newspaper NHAN DAN a message to the Vietnamese readers in connection with the publication of his collected speeches and articles entitled "Following Lenin's Course" in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The message published by PRAVDA today points out that the materials included in the book span a considerable period of the existence of the CPSU and the Soviet state and pertain to both the domestic and foreign policies of the party.

Addressing himself to international affairs, the Soviet leader writes: "The struggle for a lasting peace, protection of the interests of socialism, upholding of the rights of the peoples to free and independent development and a firm rebuff to the forces of imperialism and hegemonism constitute some of the major targets of our socialist foreign policy."

Leonid Brezhnev points out that the present-day international situation is not calm. Our opponents are "carrying out a runaway arms race, developing increasingly sophisticated military technology and resorting to gross blackmail and pressure on independent states."

"The forces of militarism and aggression often act recklessly. But when they are countered with the firm will of the peoples, they have to retreat. That is why it is so important that the might of the world socialist community continues to grow. It is a factor of first magnitude in international affairs."

Leonid Brezhnev stressed the importance of the movement of the broad masses of the people, including the movement in the NATO countries, against the threat of war.

He pointed out that "in the ruling upper crust of the capitalist world, too, there are circles, and rather influential ones, advocating relations of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems because they understand that it is necessary to preserve the human race."

"There can be no doubt that the constructive potentialities of all the peoples will grow immeasurably in the life-giving climate of peace and freedom," the Soviet leader continues. "Unquestionably, this holds true for the Asian peoples with their rich spiritual culture and unique natural resources. They can attain the level of the more developed countries within a comparatively short period of time."

It is profoundly satisfying to the Soviet people that "we are acting hand in hand with the fraternal Vietnamese people," Leonid Brezhnev pointed out. "Our country and our party were, are, and will always be on the side of the Vietnamese communists, the Vietnamese people."

PRAVDA PUBLISHES BREZHNEV CABLE TO HENG SAMRIN

PM160845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]

Dear Comrade Heng Samrin!

I cordially congratulate you on your election as general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee. I wish you and the fraternal KPRP and all the Kampuchean people further successes in defending revolutionary gains, building the foundations of a socialist society and consolidating the international positions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

I am firmly confident that relations between the CPSU and the KPRP will develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

TASS ON REAGAN'S 'CRUDE INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

LD181414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 18 Dec (TASS) -- President R. Reagan has joined in the provocative anti-Polish campaign being whipped up by the U.S. ruling circles. Speaking at a press conference he attacked the measures adopted by the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic to create conditions for getting Poland out of the state of crisis, defending legality and restoring public order. Ignoring the indisputable fact that these steps, which were undertaken in accordance with the articles of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, are an exclusively internal matter of the sovereign Polish People's Republic, Reagan, in essence, demanded that the state of martial law be lifted.

To justify, in some way, this crude interference in the internal policy of the Polish People's Republic, the President tried to present matters as if to allege that the responsibility for the events of recent months in Poland lies not with the extremist leaders of Solidarity and other forces hostile to socialism -- which, as has now been proven by documentary evidence, were preparing an antistate, counterrevolutionary coup -- but with the Polish Government.

The head of the U.S. administration attempted to represent these steps, which are the prerogative of the Poles themselves, as some "violation" of "the rights of free trade unions" as the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland are called in Washington. Such assertions in the mouth of the leaders of the administration, which quite recently routed the American trade union of air traffic controllers and sacked over 11,000 aircraft controllers without the right to continue working in their speciality, seem pharisaical.

Reagan sang the praises of the counterrevolutionaries from Solidarity and other antisocialist groupings which were preparing an armed putsch in the country, representing them as some "fighters for freedom." Such a position by the White House is not surprising if one considers that the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary forces were preparing to implement their plans with the knowledge, the encouragement, or on the direct instructions of the Washington administration. It is not fortuitous that Vice President Bush noted that the administration is sympathetic toward the antisocialist and antistate activities of Solidarity.

With these subversive aims the White House even wished to make use of the Vatican for whipping up the anti-Polish campaign. A few days ago Reagan met Casaroli, Vatican secretary of state. At this meeting, it is asserted, the President tried to persuade the Vatican to use its influence on the Catholic Church in Poland to put appropriate pressure on internal events in the Polish People's Republic. Speakes, a White House representative, reported 2 days ago that Reagan, in a telephone conversation with the Pope, pointedly stated that the United States's sympathies were not on the side of the Polish Government -- in other words, they were on the side of those who were striving to overthrow the socialist structure.

At the press conference Reagan practically demanded that the Polish Government, as he put it, reach a "compromise" with these forces. In Washington's language this means a demand to grant complete freedom of action to the Polish counterrevolution. All of this can only be interpreted as encouragement for the counterrevolutionary circles of Poland, urging them to a confrontation of forces, on instigation to oppose the government, to continue to oppose the normalization of the situation in the country, and to provoke chaos and anarchy.

This same aim is also pursued by the Reagan statement that the United States will not supply Poland with feed grain until martial law has been revoked there. In declining to make such deliveries the U.S. administration is counting on causing famine in Poland and thereby putting pressure on the Polish leadership.

Washington is striving to prevent the Polish People's Republic from overcoming the economic difficulties, which, incidentally, arose to a large extent because of the one-sided conditions of the loans that were granted by the Western countries, including the United States, at excessively high interest rates. Having proclaimed to all intents and purposes a course aimed at the economic blockade of Poland, Reagan is thereby furthering the subversive line pursued by the forces of anarchy in Poland -- a line aimed at aggravating the already grave economic position. He is acting as though in unison with these forces. In using Washington's usual instrument of economic pressure, the U.S. administration is counting on famine in Poland. The Polish People's Republic, however, is finding within itself the strength to overcome the existing difficulties.

Reagan's threats and demands, which are a scandalous interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, are completely devoid of any rightful foundations; they are a flagrant violation both of the norms of international law and of the tenets of the Helsinki Final Act. It is in this light that one should view the groundless accusation brought by the President that Poland, by introducing martial law at home, has allegedly "violated" the Final Act. The President, above all, should know that it is especially stressed in this document that none of the tenets contained in it concern the sovereign rights of the countries which participated in the Helsinki Conference, including the right to undertake the necessary measures to ensure internal and external security.

A legitimate question also arises: Why did the President need hostile fabrications about the USSR's attitude to events in Poland: apparently to intensify the anti-Soviet rhetoric to which the present U.S. administration so frequently has recourse.

The anti-Soviet hue and cry and the sensational reports in the American press are assuming such distorted forms that yesterday a clumsy provocative rumor was circulated, alleging that Soviet troops had been brought into Poland dressed in Polish uniforms.

All sorts of "specialists" in Polish affairs are crawling of the various holes, such specialists as Brzezinski and Kissinger, who are trying to gain for themselves some sort of popularity once more in the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish profession.

Brezezinski, for example, boasted that at the latest press conference Reagan had virtually followed his recommendations and "agreed with the principle which I put forward."

LE MONDE: POSSIBLE SOVIET INTERVENTION IN POLAND

PM181129 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Dec 81 p 6

[Thomas Ferenczi dispatch: "Military Intervention by Warsaw Pact Countries Cannot Be Ruled Out"]

[Text] Moscow -- Semiofficial [officieux] Soviet Government spokesmen said in private for the first time on Wednesday 16 December that a military intervention in Poland by the Warsaw Pact countries could prove necessary if the Polish Army failed to keep control of the situation. According to one of those informants, the decisive test will be the population's response to the call for a general strike on 19 December. (Note -- First "free Saturday" since martial law and the 6-day week was established): If that strike call is followed it would prove that the government has not succeeded in restoring its authority; hence the fraternal countries would have no alternative but to come to the Polish Government's aid.

Would such a decision not be incompatible with the desire for peace shown by Mr Brezhnev? Quite the reverse, they reply. Its aim would be to preserve peace because if Poland were to leave the Warsaw Pact, as the Solidarity leaders are urging it to do according to Moscow, it would be the beginning of World War III.

These alarmist remarks, which mark a clear change of tone compared with the past few days, clearly have the value of a warning: The Soviet authorities are anxious to make it known that they are determined to go as far as they have to to ensure the success of General Jaruzelski's operation and that they will not be satisfied with half-measures.

At the same time the TASS agency was showing the same intransigence by rejecting the idea put forward by a White House spokesman for a "compromise" between the Polish Government and the "other side" -- in other words, TASS comments, "between the government and the forces which, as is known, have advocated and are still advocating the overthrow of the socialist system." There is, therefore, no longer any question of the national accord plan or even, it seems of Solidarity's existence. Such an attitude is aimed once again at deterring any resistance in Poland. It may also be a means of testing reactions to a possible intervention.

The same spokesmen admit that the presence in Warsaw of Marshal Kulkov, commander in chief of the Warswa Pact's Joint Armed Forces, is connected with the government coup. Indeed, the Jaruzelski plan was apparently explained to the fraternal countries' respresentatives at the three meetings which were held almost simultaneously at the beginning of this month: the Warsaw Pact's defense ministers' meeting in Moscow, the foreign ministers' meeting in Bucharest and the press agencies' directors in Prague. Thus concerted measures with a view to the operation were drawn up in the threefold military, diplomatic and ideological spheres.

Marshal Kulikov's task is apparently both to monitor the implementation of the plan and to give instructions to the two Soviet divisions stationed on Polish territory which have been, it seems, placed on alert. Flights between the USSR and Poland are said to be explained by the need to supply food to the soldiers or to the population itself. Moreover, the closure of Moscow airport for a few hours Wednesday was apparently due to bad weather.

Turning to the Afghanistan precedent, the same interlocutors point out that three factors increased international tension at the time: NATO's decision to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe, the threat of a U.S. intervention in Iran and the Sino-American rapprochement. Today the Geneva negotiations, the U.S. restraint toward Iran and the relaxation of its ties with China have created a different atmosphere. However, Mr Brezhnev received Mr Babrak Karmal Wednesday and the latter presented him with the Order of the Sun of Freedom. The Soviet head of state was not afraid to speak of the "new upsurge" in a Soviet-Afghan cooperation justified by imperialism's interference. The same semiofficial spokesmen admit that this argument could also be applied to Poland.

The Warsaw Pact leaders, who will probably meet 18 December (and not 19 December as was originally thought) in Moscow to mark Mr Brezhnev's 75th birthday, will, it is confirmed in the Soviet capital, discuss the development of the Polish crisis.

With regard to the situation in Poland itself, the Soviet press is more reserved than it was initially. Indeed it reports several violations of martial law and in particular attributes blame to Warsaw University and the journalists association. It specifies that "the disorder and tension is appearing in places where the leaders of the local Solidarity organizations have not yet been isolated." However, it concludes: "In most regions the situation continues to improve."

TASS CITES PAP ON WUJEK MINE DEATHS IN SILESIA

LD181128 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 18 Dec 81

["On the Events in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec, TASS -- The Polish news agency PAP reported that at the Wujek coal mine in Silesia a group of irresponsible persons, including those not belonging to the staff of the mine, had organised a strike.

On December 16 representatives of the Polish Army and the Prosecutor's Office warned the strikers of possible consequences. In connection with the refusal to heed these appeals and because of aggressive behaviour, forces of public order were brought into the territory of the mine. An attack was launched on representatives of these forces. 41 militiamen were wounded, among them more than 10 sustained grave injuries. In the resulting situation firearms were used. Seven people died and 39 divilians were wounded when they attacked representatives of the forces of public order.

Demonstrations and street disturbances took place in Gdansk in the evening of December 16. 160 militiamen and 164 civilians were injured. The aggressively behaving groups were dispersed as a result of actions by the forces of public order.

The Military Procurator's Office is investigating the cases.

The events in Silesia and Gdansk, an official report circulated here points out, compel one to recall with the deepest seriousness and concern that the highest responsibility is necessary in the extremely complex situation. The martial law requirements must be stringently observed in the name of tranquility and the safety of citizens and the state. A breach of this order leads to events with tragic consequences.

PAP agency has also issued a report reminding of the appeal addressed to the population for prudence, sense of responsibility and understanding of the common interests. The overwhelming majority of the population, PAP agency points out, has positively reacted to this appeal. But among us there were also people who deliberately led things to a clash so that Polish blood be spilled. History will pass a severe sentence on them for instigation and irresponsibility. Lurking in the shadows, and still believing in their impunity, they do not hesitate to unleash a fratricidal war.

PAP agency reports that representatives of the public order forces at first did not use arms at the Wujek mine, even when representatives of the authorities were trying to appeal to common sense. Firearms were used only when self-defence became indispensible.

The tragedy should have and could have been avoided, PAP agency continues. Our common great chance was to show once again for the whole world to see that even in a most difficult situation Poles would be able to find a way out without bloodshed. But it happened differently.

This chance has not been fully destroyed, the report says. May the bloodshed in Silesia sober up the provocateurs and bring to the minds of madmen that confrontation leads into an impasse. The authorities will not retreat, as they have nowhere to retreat. Society will not support the actions by the instigators, as it knows too well the dangers stemming from this. The workers will understand who are those who use the signboard of their defenders as a cover for their foul doings.

Provocations have no future. Socialism will not be overthrown, PAP agency stresses.

POLISH MILITARY COUNCIL STATEMENT REPORTED

LD171840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] TASS reports that a statement of the Military Council of National Salvation has been published in Warsaw. It says that the formation of the Military Council and the strict curbs stemming from the state of martial law were and remain essential because the process of socialist renewal in Poland had been violated by forces hostile to socialism and to the stabilization of the situation in the state.

These forces were striving to use the democratization of public life to weaken and overthrow the existing system and for an antistate and counterrevolutionary coup. The implementation of these aims in practice, the statement says, would mean a fratricidal war in Poland.

There is much evidence that in the past weeks the counterrevolutionary forces undertook concrete actions in this direction. The council stated that after the creation of conditions ensuring law and order, the reforms begun earlier would be continued, including the economic ones. But the introduction of economic reforms presupposes a high level of organization and order in the country and the effective functioning of the state structure.

Polish radio has reported that among the material confiscated from the central and regional Solidarity offices, there are documents from which it can be seen that the Solidarity leaders, the workers Social Self-Defense Committee members and their confederates created a united front of counterrevolution. It was supposed that this front would, in the second half of January 1982, constitute itself into a new political party. It was intended at the end of December or beginning of January to organize mass demonstrations during which it was intended to seize the radio and television, to occupy the premises of other state institutions and to deprive the government of real authority. Solidarity drafted instructions in case a state of emergency was introduced. It envisaged three stages in the struggle for power: in the first stage, propaganda and subversive-terrorist measures; in the second, partisan warfare; and in the third, universal uprising and the start of regular military actions.

At a routine meeting with journalists, it was stressed that in the broad circles of Polish workers, the necessity of absolutely observing the martial law decree was accepted with understanding. Declarations are coming in from many regions of Poland about setting up citizens' committees of national salvation which approve and support the Military Council and its actions.

It was stated that on the whole the situation in the country was settling down. But there still remains a number of dangerous hotbeds where Solidarity leaders who have not been subjected to internment are trying to impose a confrontation of forces. The stepping of of provocative actions was linked with the date of 17 December on which Solidarity in Radom and Gdansk intended an open counterrevolutionary demonstration [cystupleniye].

On the night of 16-17 December in Gdansk extremists from Solidarity provoked excesses by groups of hooligans. The public order forces, acting in accordance with the martial law decree, dispersed these hooligan groups.

As the agency PAP reports, the leaders of a number of Solidarity sections, in particular those of Slupsk and Poznan Voivodships, appealed to the members of the union not to take any action that would contravene the martial law decree.

In Warsaw and other Polish cities, citizens' patrols have appeared, weating red-and-white armbands and the three letters PPR -- Polish People's Republic. This is a voluntary patriotic initiative by workers supporting the measures taken by the Military Council in the struggle against the forces of counterrevolution. Polish radio and television and press organs report declarations by public organizations around the country expressing confidence that the Polish Army and the organs of public order will continue to act decisively to preserve calm and order and to restore the normal rhythm of life.

POLISH PRESS CITED ON SOLIDARITY DOCUMENTS, PLANS

LD181152 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec (TASS) -- The extremist forces of Solidarity, with the counterrevolutionary groups KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation for an Independent Poland, were planning a coup in Poland for a long time.

The counterrevolutionaries were operating according to plans prepared in advance. Those plans are revealed by documents and instructions discovered in the headquarters of the Warsaw Solidarity, which are reprted by PAP and other Polish media.

The documents include photographs of military objectives and military units, instructions on what to do in a state of emergency, how to organize strike committees and so-called "revolutionary" committees, diversions, sabotage and struggle against the authorities, even on the use of snipers' weapons.

The broad masses of rank-and-file members of Solidarity, Polish radio said, do not know who represents them in the leadership of this organization. Those in charge are primarily activists of KSS-KOR and other antisocialist groups.

The radio describes Geremek, one of Solidarity's chief experts, as an ardent anticommunist and member of KSS-KOR. Until 1956 Geremek occupied the post of PZPR second secretary at Warsaw University and was secretary of the party committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He travelled abroad and maintained close contacts with a Masonic lodge in Paris and also with the counterrevolutionary, anti-Polish Parisian publication KULTURA.

After the suppression of the Zionist putsch in Poland in 1968, the radio notes, he handed in his party ticket and established close contacts with opposition groupings operating in the country. Geremek worked actively in KSS-KOR and, after the strikes on the coast in 1980, he set up with Mazowiecki the influential grouping of Solidarity experts occupying anticommunist positions.

As TRYBUNA LUDU notes, the documents discovered at the headquarters of Warsaw Solidarity leave no doubts that the extremist leadership of the trade union was attempting to dismantle the socialist system in Poland under the cover of the worker. They were united by a single political line -- anticommunism.

A large galaxy of extremists with a rich antisocialist past behind them found itself in the Solidarity leadership. Onyszlewicz, coauthor of many articles published in the subversive Parisian publication KULTURA, has engaged in subversive activities for over 15 years now. He has long propounded the line for the seizure of power in the state.

The course, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, was worked out by Onyszkiewicz with Kuron, Michnik, Bujak, and Macierewcz -- leading figures in the subversive KSS-KOR organization. Kuron is the leader of many antisocialist operations. Back during his higher education studies he openly changed over to Trotskyist positions. Kuron became a professional figure of the antistate and anti-socialist opposltion from 1965.

The paper GAZETA POMORSKA, published in Torun, reports that in the Solidarity building in Bydgoszcz, a large quantity of food and gasoline was found, which, the paper says "was stockpiled againstaction to be taken." The Bydgoszcz Solidarity, the paper stresses, specialized not only in procuring food and fuel. Its premises contained much literature of an antisocialist nature and also sound and video tape recordings. These contained speeches by Rulewski and other ringleaders of the trade union association, which were intended to be broadcast immediately after the overthrow of the present government. Many tapes bore the trademark of factories of a number of Western countries.

Since the Radom session of the Solidarity National Commission Presidium, GAZETA POZNANSKA writes, it has become conclusively clear that the leadership of the trade union association is trying to undermine the most important structures of the state. There is no longer any doubt that the course for confrontation was set long ago and that the Solidarity leadership has been concealing its true intentions from the people for many months.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS' SUPPORT FOR MEASURES NOTED

LD171348 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec TASS -- The leaders of the Solidarity's regional boards in Poznan and Slupsk have declared support for the measures taken by the Martial Council for National Redemption for overcoming the crisis in Poland.

The editorial board of the television has received a statement from chairman of the board of the trade union organization in Poznan Z. Rozwalak saying: "As former chairman of the regional board of Solidarity, I am hereby declaring that I am breaking with all forces acting in the organization against the legitimate organs of power. I am against the founding of various parties and organizations opposing Poland's socialist character. I fully agree that the Polish United Workers' Party should exercise its leading role in our socialist country. I fully support law and order determined by the martial law decree and commit myself to comply with it."

W. Zerk, chairman of the Solidarity's regional board in Slupsk, has addressed the members of the trade union organization with a call for ending the activity of Solidarity in that voivodship.

TRYBUNA LUDU DISCUSSES SOLIDARITY EXTREMISTS

LD180958 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 18 Dec 81

["Who It Was Really Hiding Behind Workers' Backs" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (PAP) -- In an article under the above title, the PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU today provided the backgrounds of some of the Solidarnosc extremists, Zbigniew Bujak, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec, Antoni Macierewicz, and Karol Modzelewski, who, the daily said, "under the disguise of an organization which claimed to be a trade union, pursued with increasing determination and overtness a political activity designed to change the soci-political system, do away with the authorities and annihilate the party."

The daily said that the documents found in the Mazowsze chapter headquarters left no doubt about the actual intentions of those who behind the smokescreen of the workers' revolt and with anticommunism as their common feature, were bent on dismantling the socialist state.

"Today their criminal schemes against the nation have been foiled."

The party daily went on to say that "the galaxy" of the extremists ranged from "sorcerers with rich anti-socialist pasts to able disciples -- perhaps sometimes swayed by demagogic slogans, expertly "elevated" by their back-state prompters -- all to lull the masses of Solidarnosc members into invigilance [as received].

Next the daily provided a rundown on the past record of the mentioned extremists:

Janusz Onyszkiewicz -- Warsaw University mathematics doctor, contributor to the Paris-based KULTURA, Solidarnosc spokesman -- "In his contacts with Polish and foreign journalists he was trying to promote the power takeover line in a carefully camouflaged manner. He had worked out that line through his frequent contacts with Kuron, Michnik, Wujec and Macierewicz -- the top activists of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee].

Jacek Kuron -- Sly political gambler, "career" anti-state and anti-socialist, anti-Soviet militant. Trotskyist leanings. He and Modzelewski were the prime movers behind the anarchosyndicalist concepts evident in the Solidarnosc first-congress programme. Adviser to the Solidarnosc NC [National Commision] with considerable influence on the union leadership, founder and leader of the KOR.

Karol Modzelewski, Kuron's close friend, Trotskyist leanings. "His tactic of creating the semblances of non-alignment enabled him in November, 1980, to dominate the Solidarnosc Wroclaw chapter by this KOR-affiliated surrogates and eliminate genuine trade union activists." The prime mover behind the NC official statement denouncing the government and state policies.

Andrzej Slowik, the LODZ region leader, a discipline of the Kuron-Modzelewski witchcraft, designated by them to carry into effect the anarchic "self-governed republic". Now facing a summary trial, for anti-socialist instigation among Lodz workers.

TRYBUNA LUDU said in conclusion that these are but some of the "lengthy list of the extremists of Solidarnosc and various underground groups which hatched out the dangerous scheme to topple people's power and provoke a fratricidal fight," and added that it will go ahead presenting them.

PAP REPORTS FUEL INDUSTRY OUTPUT IS 'GOOD'

LD181016 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 18 Dec 81

["Good Performance in Poland's Power Industry" -- PAP Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (PAP) -- The situation in Polish power industry is good, and despite liquid fuels shortage and transport and communication problems, power and district heating stations are operating without major interruptions, a spokesman for the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry told PAP. We laid special emphasis on the fact that the work of crews in this branch of the country's economy is particularly disciplined and committed.

No disturbances occur in lignite mines. Likewise, the delivery of natural gas for the population is proceeding normally.

Despite attempts by some Solidarnosc extremists to disturb work at hard coal mines in Poland, the average daily hard coal yield over the last four days nearly reached 50 thousand tonnes. From the beginning of the year till today, a total of over 157 million tonnes were mined. The hard coal stock at the country's power and heating stations at the moment amounts to 2.7 million tonnes, that is slightly more than the same time last year.

SITUATION REPORTED IMPROVING IN POLAND

LD171858 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The Polish mass media report that the situation in most of the country's regions continues to improve. On the coast and in many other places the tension fanned in particular by Solidarity extremists on the eve of the introduction of martial law has basically eased. Speculation and other cases of law-breaking and disorganiztion of the system of supplies for the people are being resolutely curbed everywhere.

As was stated at a session of the government Economic Committee, the country has adequate stocks of foodstuffs to provide rationed goods for the population for the near future. The overwhelming majority of enterprises are fulfilling their production tasks. There are no interruptions in the work of the country's power system. In the difficult conditions of the present winter, communal services are providing proper conditions for the urban population.

The Polish radio, press and television quote examples of Polish Army subunits and internal order forces acting with growing support from working people. Workers now do not feel the same pressure from Solidarity extremists as they did only a few days ago and they are now rebuffing them themselves; for example, at the Piaseczno television enterprise workers dispersed the rabble-rousers trying to provoke a strike and to detain the work-force on the enterprise premises.

According to the martial law decree, persons inciting disorder are liable for criminal accountability. Polish radio reported the arrest of a leader of the counter-revolutionary Confederation for an Independent Poland who attempted to escape. As is known the organization was founded long before the events of summer 1980. There are documents providing its ties with subversive antisocialist centers in the West. Right at the beginning of the above-mentioned events, Moczulski declared in his interview for the West German periodical DER SPIEGEL that his confederation regarded the end of communist power in Poland as its objective.

It is symptomatic that Solidarity's extremist elite was enthusiastically building a common bloc with Moczulski and his grouping. At its latest sessions in Radom and Gdansk there was open talks of moving on to the final stage of taking over power. It is time to end the talks with the government, Jaworski, one of the leaders of Warsaw Solidarity, declared. The authorities are still gasping for breath; we should gag their mouth, and then finish them off, spouted Kulaj, a leader of Rural Solidarity. On no account must we agree to the creation of the front of national accord, the notorious Rulewski from Bydqoszcz maintained, and continued: Since August 1980 a constant struggle for power has been waged in Poland: It must end in a total confrontation. The plans for this were worked out beforehand. The extremists who had penetrated various Solidarity bodies began preparations for the seizure of power in Poland right from the beginning of that trade union association. This is testified to by excerpts from the documents published on 16 December by ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and TRYBUNA LUDU. These documents, including instructions from the Warsaw Solidarity, were discovered after the declaration of martial law in the country. They recommended open struggle against the authorities, taking advantage of the tense situation, in Poland, to be followed by armed struggle throughout the country.

PZPR'S URBANSKI INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD180926 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 18 Dec 81

["We Won't Permit Opportunist Tolerance, Says CPCC Chairman" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (PAP) -- The chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, Jerzy Urbanski, today said in an interview that under martial law in Poland discipline in the party must be the requirement of the highest value.

But, he added, the discipline was to be "neither blind nor blunt, for it never is such in a healthy party." The iron-clad party discipline should be "based on the ideological consciousness," he said.

Replying to questions asked him by the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU interviewer, Jerzy Urbanski gave firm assurances that the current circumstances in Poland would in no way protract the party control commissions' work on the culpability and penalizing of the persons responsible for abuse of authority in the past.

"The work is coming to a completion. The party will get relieved of this burden completely and without any delay," he said.

He reiterated that under conditions of martial law "the whole party is going through a particular test of ideological power, responsibility and civil courage."

"It would be idealistic to expect that everybody will pass this test... I belong to a generation which has enourgh imagination to understand what martial law is about, what literal and not metaphorical defence of socialism really means. Who, while carrying the party card, is under martial law an officer of social life, he shoulders double responsibility."

Asked what would happen to party members who failed to comply with the special rigours and joined those of the trouble makers who sought to enkindle strike hotbeds in some industrial enterprises, Jerzy Urbanski said with emphasis: "They will cease to be party members. We will not act rashly; we will not give in to any premeditated imputations. But we shall not permit opportunist tolerance, either," he said.

"Since the 9th congress our party has been very democratic and as tolerant as the circumstances permit. Sometimes it was even too tolerant. It was a forbearing party. Times are complicated. People sometimes get lost, give in to bad advisers. They often lack ideological and political knowledge. Young people are vulnerable to emotions. We had to take that into account."

"Today, however, one must not allow such cases, if the party is to be capable of action in the present conditions," said Jerzy Urbanski and mentioned cases of suspending in their membership rights or expelling from the party even some secretaries of the base-level authorities, members of executives and members of local party control commissions.

Jerzy Urbanski went on to say: "In the period of martial law, like in every period, we remain the same party of the Leninist character, guided by the same ideology and governed by the same internal norms. But I repeat: For today, for tomorrow, for the immediate days party discipline is the requirement of the highest importance."

He said that about (?300,000) people quit the party. In addition to that the party itself has cleaned its ranks of tens of thousands of people who were there by accident or went against the ideological and moral principles.

"Through this we have become a stronger and healthier party," Jerzy Urbanski stressed, but added: "Obviously among those who quit the party were also valuable comrades who failed to withstand the pressure of the times. But I believe that many of them will be coming back."

In conclusion Jerzy Urbanski said: "It is with great appreciation and heartfelt emotion that I think about the 30,000 comrades who have jointed the party over the same hard times. They are often young people, and young people have always been the party's hope."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ARTICLE ON 1970 GDANSK EVENTS

LD180940 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 18 Dec 81

["In Memory of December 1970" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (PAP) -- In connection with the 11th anniversary of the December 1970 events in the Polish seacost, the Polish Armed Forces' daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

"The December 1970 drama is exceptionally painful for us. It began with food price increases, sharply critized by the society. The moods, provoked especially by the deteriorating situation in the country, the neglected sphere of social affairs compounded by the rise in the costs of living have exploded as a bitter protest which assumed particularly dramatic proportions in the seacoast.

"Beside the main current workers' protest, there emerged anarchistic and destructive tendencies which swell to achieve dangerous dimensions. Demonstrations in Gdansk were jointed by elements maddened by the urge of destruction with the result that the demonstrations became excessively aggresive. At that stage of mounting chaos, the ordered enforcement forces were strengthened and the Army was brought in. Because of this fact, reflecting the full drama of the situation, developments which threatened incalculable consequences could be staved off."

"We have to rebuff all forces which were trying to turn the December 1970 tragedy into a weapon against socialism, against the people's power and, in fact, against the most vital interests of Poland," the Polish Army daily went on referring to recent events.

"We were faced with the repetition of that tragedy from 11 years ago, even on a bigger scale. We have come across the threat of confrontation which could have ended with far more tragic fratricidal bloodshed. The only way to stave off this threat was proclamation of martial law.

"Experience of the December events shows eloquently how dangerous can become situations triggered by uncontrolled explosion of emotions. We know fully well about the dangers inherent in encroachments on social order. Not only human life, let alone social property, are in jeopardy. The foundations of statehood can also be imperiled. In the face of such dangers, nobody who has the destiny of Poland at heart can remain indifferent. These dangers can only be removed through resolutely curbing forces hostile to socialism while at the same time pressing on consistently with building a patriotic alliance of all patriotic forces -- a front of national accord."

FOREIGN REACTION TO POLISH MEASURES REPORTED

Statesmen, Media

PM171717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Essential, Urgent Measures"]

[Text] 14 Dec -- Statesmen and politicians and the mass media abroad are paying great attention to the situation in Poland and the events taking place there.

French Premier P. Mauroy has issued an official statement on this question. The French Government, he said, refuses to interfere in Polish affairs and believes that the measures adopted in Poland do not exceed the framework of its sovereignty.

"I believe," Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky said, "that the imposition of martial law in Poland is an attempt to avert trouble."

Belgian Foreign Minister C.-F. Nothomb called the situation in Poland grave. The Belgian Government, he said, has expressed concern in this connection. Nonetheless it realizes that this is a question of internal Polish affairs. The situation, the minister added, gives no grounds for any outside interference.

At the same time attention is drawn by the fact that the NATO Council met in Brussels today for an extraordinary session at permanent representative level specially to "examine the situation in Poland." This step is nothing other than an attempt to interfere in affairs which are the exclusive business of the Polish people.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE Notes: "The reaction of the majority of capitals to the events in Poland comes down to the fact that this is a question of an internal matter for Poland and that any outside interference must be ruled out."

Commenting on the imposition of martial law throughout Polish territory and the formation of the Military Council of National Salvation, the French bourgeois newspaper L'AURORE admits that it was "the only possibility of regulating a dangerous crisis." In the opinion of another Paris newspaper -- LE FIGARO -- the measures taken were the virtually inevitable result of the development of the situation in Poland.

A commentary in the West German newspaper NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG stresses that no one has the right to reproach the Polish authorities for introduing martial law in the country without allegedly having weighty grounds for so doing. The aim of their actions is to save Poland from anarchy and chaos, the newspaper points out.

The Polish communists and the Government of People's Poland, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes, are not indicating the way out of the grave crisis. W. Jaruzelski's address to the people and his assessment of the internatl political situation in Poland also reflect our view and the anxiety of all friends of People's Poland. It has now become clear that we have had grounds for expressing this view for many months now.

Today the Polish communists, in a single front with the patriotic forces of the entire country and aware of their tremendous responsibility for defending socialism, are taking the essential, urgent measures, Our sympathies are on their side and they can rely on our all-round support, RUDE PRAVO stresses.

Jobert on Gromyko Meeting

PM181101 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Dec 81 p 4

[Thomas Ferenczi dispatch: "Moscow: TASS Takes Tougher Tone Against Western 'Interference'"]

[Excerpts] Moscow -- Despite the persistence "in some places" of "provocations by counter-revolutionary elements," condemned by the TASS agency Tuesday, the Soviet authorities consider that the operation launched by General Jaruzelski Sunday has achieved its aim, although it is only an initial step on the way to righting the situation. Indeed it has been successfully carried out without encountering resistance, according to Moscow, where people are condemning the "stories" put about by some U.S. agencies reporting "armed clashes" and "exchanges of fire."

Did French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, who was received by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko Tuesday afternoon after the Franco-Soviet grand commission meeting, meet with the same reply when he expressed his "concern"? Apparently he did, since the minister of State, while refusing to specify what Mr Gromyko said, indicated that his anxiety had not been allayed, and adding that the peoblem should not be posed in terms of interference. "The question," he said, "is not whether there is interference but whether there is a change and a return to the past."

The events in Poland also prevented Mr Jobert from handing, as he had hoped to do, Mr Mitterrand's message to Mr Brezhnev, since that message, written before Sunday's coup, was already out of date and hence, according to Mr Jobert, a meeting with the Soviet number one, which had at one time been envisaged, no longer had any purpose.

However, the foreign trade minister said, in reply to a question on Tuesday's signing of a contract on the Siberian gas pipeline, that economic relations with the Soviet Union should clearly continue and that "the aim of French trade is to do business." "I can tell my right hand from my left hand," he said.

Western Views

LD171600 Moscow TASS in Egnlish 1516 GMT 17 Dec 81

[By TASS commentator Konstantin Andreyev]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS -- Some people in the West must have it for sure that a confrontation should take place in Poland. They are dreaming of it; they are looking forward to it. The enemies of socialism were preparing a blood bath for several months and now, seemingly, consider themselves deceived in their expectations.

Immediately following the signing of well-known agreements last year, the enemies of socialism stepped up the path of creating chaos and anarchy, of shattering the state, toppling down socialism and gaining power, cost what it may, including -- if other means fail -- through a civil war. The documents of Solidarity, which were published on Wednesday by the newspapers TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, leave no doubt at all on that source.

On the eve of the introduction of martial law, Poland was on the verge of catastrophe. This is, by the way, understood full well by many sober-minded observers in the West (if not the majority of them), including statesmen of a number of capitalist countries. As is admitted by the London TIMES today, Poland in the recent time was swiftly heading to a catastrophe, and, therefore, the introduction of martial law in the country is not the sufficient cause for automatic accusations. In such a situation many states would have acted likewise, the newspaper adds.

Alas, what is clear to the governments and the press of many Western countries -- except those who stake on global confrontation with socialism on a world-wide scale -- turns out to be all of a sudden "unclear" to representatives of some parties which carry socialist slogans. Having had a hearty meal and having had a nice sleep in a cosy bed, they start moralising over "violations of democracy" in Poland. But they do not even comprehend that the people, living on the snowy plains of a far away country, the people who got tired of chronic malnutrition and privations, moral and physical terror of extremists, should be, above all, fed, warmed and protected from the danger of a civil war. And only then should come the discourse on the lofty ideals of human justice.

And now, "the friends of the Polish people", who were deceived or who yielded to cheap demagogy, would serve the Polish people a good service if they dissociated themselves from the imperialist circles which seek to stifle People's Poland with the bony arm of hunger, and which crave for blood.

U.S. 'Interference'

LD180152 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The latest issue of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA carries an article by Yuriy Zhukov on American interference in Polish affairs. He says that the American administration is trying to exert pressure on Poland and dictate how that country should act. For instance, a spokesman for the White House said the other day that the American position in regard to Polish events is that the situation in that country should be resolved through negotiation, compromise and agreement between the sides. As much as that. Without the slightest hesitation he demands that the Polish authorities should regard as equals the brazen counterrevolutionary forces making an open bid to topple the government.

The American press is speculating in every possible way what kind of interference in Polish affairs could be most effective. Correspondents who accompanied State Secretary Alexander Haig while in Brussels at the NATO session were told that the United States and its West European allies did not intend to accept the activities taking Poland back to former times. So what does that mean in specific terms? The CBS television network explains that Reagan administration has decided to resort to the old weapon of economic pressure, a weapon that misfired many times in the past. This time the United States has decided to postpone credits for Poland to purchase foodstuffs Washington promised, as it counted on the victory of counterrevolutionary forces.

Yuriy Zhukov recalls what one Russian millionare boasted, that he was able to strangulate the October Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia with the bony hand of hunger. It is high time for the gentlemen in Washington to recall the dismal end of this (?legend) and draw appropriate [word indistinct].

One might just as well recall the recent failure of a similar venture by President Carter who, in 1980, tried to use the same weapon against the Soviet Union by refusing grain sales to us.

The Washington leaders will get nowhere by their rash step. Obviously they are losing their temper as they see the Poles putting their house in order and curbing the activities of the counterrevolutionary forces, which received such great benevolence from their American and NATO friends and guardians.

PRAVDA underlines that by setting great hopes on pressure the United States will again expose its (?ugliest) face before the entire world as a power interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states and resorting to methods impermissible in international life and running counter both to the United Nations Charter and to the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

Further on Zhukov

LD180728 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 18 Dec 81

["Newspaper PRAVDA on U.S. Attempts To Put Pressure on Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS -- "One may think that Washington has forgotten that Poland is a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, and not that of NATO, and that to put things in order in it is a purely internal affair of the Polish people and its government, and not that of the agents of the Pentagon's secret service," Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA's political news analyst, writes in the newspaper today.

The news analyst points to the unceremoniousness shown by the U.S. administration "in an attempt to put pressure on Poland and to dictate to it how it should act."

Polish-American Official

LD172206 Moscow in Polish to Poland 2100 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Raymond Paluch, director of the National Board of the Polish-American Association Against Discrimination, told an IZVESTIYA correspondent that Poles living in the United States are indignant at the interference by American authorities in the internal affairs of Poland.

In the United States there is indifference about the fate of East European nations, but each time any country of that region has any difficulties whatsoever, Washington, without being asked, immediately offers its advice, Raymond Paluch said. I fought in World War II in Europe and saw the terrible destruction wreaked in Poland. Now my motherland has again found itself on the brink of an abyss. That is why Polish authorities have undertaken the only possible steps to save the nation and the state, Raymond Paluch said.

Poles living in the United States are having the doors of enterprises and institutions shut in their faces; the program of teaching Polish in local schools has been reduced. As a matter of fact, a war against Polish culture has been declared in the United States. What kind of humanism is it which is proclaimed only in words, but in practice is reduced to indififference? This is a dangerous policy, deserving condemnation, Raymond Paluch added.

NATO Meeting

LD171724 Moscow TASS in Russian 0825 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec (TASS) -- Pursuing its hegemonistic aims, Washington, come what may, is attempting to paper over the cracks in the North Atlantic bloc, to create new difficulties on the road to detente, writes Aleksandr Mozgovoy today in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, commenting upon the results of the so-called 'Atlantic Week."

The events which have taken place in the last few days in the Polish People's Republic have caused an unhealthy agitation in the camp of the North Atlantic bloc. On 14 December in Brussels at an extraordinary meeting, the NATO Council met at the level of permanent representatives especially to "evaluate the situation in Poland." It is obvious that this step was nothing other than crude interference in affairs which are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Polish people.

U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig held a press conference in the Belgian capital, in which he called upon allies to take measures of economic pressure on Poland with the aim of directing the development of events in that country into a channel which suits Washington.

The head of U.S. foreign policy demanded that the authorities in the Polish People's Republic permit "the unhindered implementation of political experiments in Poland," by which is implied the unbridled activities of the counterrevolutionary forces which are directed towards overthrowing the existing socialist system. Such statements cannot be appraised in any other way, the observer stresses, than as attempts to exacerbate the situation around Poland and in Europe as a whole. However, by no means do all the U.S. allies share Washington's brazen tone. A number of West European governments have announced their intention to conduct a policy of strict noninterference which shows their sober approach to the events in Poland.

During "Atlantic Week" The United States succeeded in imposing on its junior partners a policy of further building up armaments. But it was not satisfied. In striving to subdue its allies and force them to obey commands from across the ocean, the United States is speculating to the utmost on the events in Poland. In other words, Washington is driving the NATO chariot off the road of detente, a road with which the majority of West Europeans link their hopes for a peaceful future.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

LD180642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0530 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (TASS) -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today notes that "everything done by counter-revolution in Poland not only received the full approval and all-round support of the imperialists; but the origins of the arrogance and overdue familiarity with the Solidarity leaders must be sought mainly from across the ocean and within NATO circles in Europe."

The paper writes that "the subversive centers of imperialist states with the support of opponents of socialism in Poland were striving and are striving to direct the course of events in that country. They organized massive interference from abroad in the internal life of a sovereign socialist country. Acting together with internal Polish counterrevolution and directing it, imperialist reaction was counting on shaking the foundations of socialism, undermining the leading role of the PZPR, discrediting legal authority, denigrating its achievements in the construction of a new society and isolating the Polish People's Republic from its friends and allies. It is no accident that leading NATO countries established direct links with Solidarity. Special staff members were earmarked in the official missions of a number of NATO countries in Warsaw and given the task of maintaining close contacts with Solidarity."

With the start of the crisis in Poland, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on to say, espionage and intelligence activities of the West were stepped up even more. Staff members of official diplomatic missions, "tourists," who literally flooded in to the Polish People's Republic, and many bourgeois journalists engaged in these activities. Suffice it to say that out of roughly 1000 journalists who visited Poland during a 6-month period, 100 were deported by the authorities for espionage. The number of attempts to involve Polish citizens in intelligence activities against their own state increased by almost 40 percent.

The newspaper points out that certain U.S. circles are playing first fiddle in the subversive activities against the Polish People's Republic. In the "erosion" of socialism in Poland they saw a chance of realizing their cherished goal of weakening world socialism. A special coordination headquarters involving the CIA has been established in the United States to carry out subversive activities against Poland. It is through this headquarters that attempts are carried out to influence events in Poland with the aid of propaganda, economic, political and other means.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA notes that attempts at interfering in Polish affairs are being made by NATO, certain circles in the FRG, and anti-Polish centers in France and Britain. Beijing, too, is acting in an inciting role.

CBS Host Distorts Events

LD171548 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 17 Dec 81

["Is It the Rating That Matters?" -- TASS headline, by TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS -- Host of the U.S. television company CBS Dan Rather has a peculiar but consistent reputation. It is connected with the fact that he is, one might say, pathologically avid for...bloodshed. It is not only when appearing on the television but also when choosing items for the programmes that Rather gives preference to the bloodiest topics. Thus, according to a report of NEWSWEEK, it is precisely Rather who suggested the sending to Salvador of five shooting teams that were shooting scenes of the massacre of Salvadoran patriots by the junta. Moreover, Rather himself not only participated in the shooting but also created such topics: Last year, for instance, he illegally penetrated into Afghanistan and incited counterrevolutionary gangsters to execute a group of unarmed Afghan patriots so that he could shoot that horrible scene.

Certain American sociologists explain this penchant by seeking high rating that is a mark of the popularity of TV programmes. They believe that the bloodier the scenes shown on the screen the higher the profits of a television company. But then Rather's choice of themes bespeaks not only of pathological deviations and commercial calculation but also of his political leanings. His favourite themes are not accidental. They are fully in keeping with the political course of U.S. reaction. Things are the same these days when, seeking to distort the meaning of the events taking place in Poland, Dan Rather resorts to fabrications and speculations on the theme of alleged bloodshed in that country intimating, naturally, that it is staged by representatives of people's power.

Meanwhile, the documents of leaders of Solidarity KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and other counterrevolutionary organizations that came to light these days confirm once again that it is precisely the forces hostile to socialism that were taking the course at unleashing a civil war in Poland, at attaining their anti-people's aims by bloodshed. They were issuing instruction to special "shock units" how and in what cases weapons should be used, against members of the Polish United Workers' Party, against those who favour people's power. But Dan Rather does not mention this. He also keeps mum about the main thing: that it is the setting up of the Military Council of National Redemption on the decision of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic in accordance with the provisions of the Polish Constitution and the introduction of the martial law that prevented the bloodbath which was being prepared by the enemies of socialist Poland.

Bourgeois propagandists of Rather's ilk not only in the United States but also in a number of other Western capitalist countries actually perform the role of provocateurs instigating the counter-revolutionary forces in Poland to confrontation, to armed actions against the socialist system. They are enraged by the fact that the situation in Poland is normalising, that the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic are restoring tranquility and order, are protecting the gains of socialism.

USSR STEPS UP JAMMING OF BROADCASTS TO POLAND

PM181205 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 18 Dec 81 p 4

[Diplomatic staff report: "Russians Step up Jamming Broadcasts"]

[Text] Some Western broadcasts telling millions of Poles about the effects of the military crackdown on Solidarity are being jammed. It appeared yesterday that the Soviet Union had stepped up its jamming of broadcasts to Poland by Radio Free Europe, the American-sponsored station based in Munich, which had been broadcasting virtually round the clock since the state of emergency was declared.

BBC programmes in Polish, which have an enormous audience and total three hours a day, are not being jammed but amateur radio enthusiasts in Britain have found it impossible to contact "hams" in Poland during the past few days. One of the military decrees ordered Poles to hand in transmitters.

U.S. USES RADIO WAVES TO FOMENT POLISH SUBVERSION

LD172040 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] In 1978 the then U.S. President Carter called a special coordinating committee chaired by his national security adviser, the notorious Brzezinski. This professional anticommunist immediately started organizing extensive subversive activity on the radio waves. That activity was agreed to by the CIA and directed at all socialist countries. A particular place in that program was given to Poland. The U.S. special services documents referred to it as none other than the weakest link in the Eastern bloc. Eighteen hours of nonstop broadcasts beamed to Poland was the daily dosage prescribed by the poisoners of the radio waves for the subversive Radio Free Europe. Now that dosage has been increased even more.

It is worth stressing that the radio factory of disinformation located in Munich could never complain of financial troubles; Washington has always financed its work generously. Everything has been reduced in the U.S.: unemployment benefits, funds for old age pensioners, social programs. Only two items have never been cut: basic military expenditure and the budgets for the twin stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which are maintained by the CIA. For the current fiscal year $98 million have been allocated for those air wave pirates, $44 million more than last year.

The Munich stations now employ over 1,700 people. Professional spies, special subversive agents and turncoats expelled from socialist countries constitute a large portion of them. They also have specialists who at one time were in the service of the Nazis and who now serve the Americans.

The scale of activities of the poisoners of the air waves is testified by the fact that the Munich radio subversives are now broadcasting to socialist countries for over 1,000 hours weekly.

The broadcasts of the Munich radio station beamed to socialist Poland are of a particularly unbridled and provocative nature. Their main trend is toward undermining the social foundations of the socialist system in Poland and weakening its position within the socialist community. It is no secret that Radio Free Europe is also used to transmit coded or veiled instructions to counterrevolutionary and anti-socialist elements in Poland. As AFP stressed, apart from the daily radio bombardment of Poland, Radio Free Europe also issues directives for the Polish conspiracy by a special code. Even official American circles had to admit that its broadcasts have a provocative and lying character. The U.S. main statistical office, which prepared information material for the U.S. Congress, admitted in one of its reports that the tone of those broadcasts is goading [podjudzajacy] and that actually they should have never been allowed on the radio waves.

It is symptomatic that this information, which was probably revealed by oversight, in no way impressed the American administration. Moreover, the White House confirmed that the work of Radio Free Europe was in complete agreement with the strategic goals of U.S. foreign policy, and thus should be supported and helped in every way.

The latest radio subversion by Radio Free Europe is particularly helped from beyond the ocean. The radio gangsters in Munich are now beaming their programs day and night. Resorting to the shameless demagogy of lies and slanders, they call on Poles not to carry out the directives of the authorities, incite them to strikes and other forms of sabotage and strive to consolidate the forces continuing subversive counter-revolutionary activities.

The West is not exactly boasting about the work of the Munich radio station. This is understandable: The very existence of that subversive centre of the CIA contradicts the norms of international law and cannot conform to any postwar agreement in Europe, and certainly not to the Helsinki Final Act. According to that document, signed also by Western leaders, the signatories of the Final Act of that conference should not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

Washington's responsibility for the crude violations of universally accepted norms in interstate relations is shared by the West German authorities, since the Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are situated in the FRG, while their status is incompatible with FRG sovereignty because the authorities are unable to control their work.

The subversive Munich radio station is a serious obstacle to peaceful coexistence in Europe. Anyone who cannot recognize this becomes a de facto supporter of the revivers of the cold war across the ocean.

AEROFLOT HALTS FLIGHTS FOR 'UNDISCLOSED REASONS'

LD172136 Hamburg DPA in German 1953 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec (DPA) -- Since the beginning of this week the Soviet Aeroflot airline has for undisclosed reasons canceled flights for days on end. A considerable number of transit passengers have been waiting in Moscow for days for their connecting flights without having been offered any explanation.

Since Monday Aeroflot has also stopped flying the Vienna and Frankfurt routes. For the night from Thursday to Friday German Lufthansa has put on a special aircraft for the route.

Some representatives of Western airlines do not rule out the possibility that Aeroflot's flight schedule may have been upset by the weather.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES VISITING FRG OFFICIAL

LD171754 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 17 Dec 81

["Friendly Talk" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS -- Vasily Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Hans Koschnik, chairman of the Bundesrat of the Federal Republic of Germany and Bremen mayor.

The Soviet Union, Vasily Kuznetsov said, is consistently pursuing a course for removing the threat of another war and ensuring disarmament, detente and international cooperation. Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, which has become a major contribution to the development of relations between the two countries, is another vivid confirmation of Soviet peace policy.

The progress and results of the new Soviet-West German summit is a major political move in implementing the peace programme for the 1980's. The Soviet proposals tabled by Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn amount to a large-scale and realistic programme for limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe on the basis of the equal security of the sides.

The Soviet peace proposals, Hans Koschnik said, have been met with understanding in our country. We of the FRG are well aware that another war will bring even more horrendous privations than those which once occurred. That is why there is no more important task for us today than that of preventing war and strengthening peace. The Soviet-American talks in Geneva, in the successful completion of which all the European countries have an interest, constitute a major stage on the road to peace, the visitor stressed.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov expressed the confidence that the visit of the chairman of the West German Bundesrat to the Soviet Union will promote the further expansion of bilateral relations, the extension of mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the two countries, and the cause of peace and security.

COLBY ARTICLE CITES CIA PLOTS AGAINST ITALIAN CP

LD172124 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 17 Dec 81

["Admissions of a Former CIA Director" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS -- "The CIA was behind at least six plans for attempts at coups d'etat on the Appenines, which envisioned arrests, concentration camps, executions and torture," the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] says in its issue of December 18.

It comments on an article published recently by former CIA Director William Colby in the Milan-based weekly PANORAMA. The article, NEW TIMES says, "describes with striking cynicism how the American secret services were over many years doing everything possible to bar the Italian Communist Party [PCI] from power." In this connection NEW TIMES draws attention to Colby's admission that the Americans were bribing Italian politicos and funding anti-communist campaigns, "free trade unions" and other organizations, and how they did not shrink from spreading rumours. "Is it immoral? No, if we follow William Colby's logic. Indeed, anti-communism, he believes, gives the right to absolution," the Soviet weekly concludes.

SOLOVYEV HEADS CPSU DELEGATION VISITING ITALY

PM151655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party a CPSU delegation headed by Yu. F. Solovyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningrad Gordom, left Moscow for Rome 9 December. The delegation arrived in Rome the same day.

ZAGLADIN TALKS WITH SWISS LABOR PARTY LEADER

LD171954 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Bern, 16 Dec (TASS) -- A meeting has taken place here between Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. During the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, international questions and problems of the struggle for peace in the present-day situation, as well as other themes of interest to both sides, were discussed.

SOVIET-FINNISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION BODY MEETS

PM151509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "An Example of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Helsinki, 1 Dec -- The 25th session of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission for Economic Cooperation opened here today. It is chaired by A. Karualainen, chairman of the Finnish section of the commission. The commission will sum up the results of the development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and Finland during the period of its activity and outline concrete measures in the practical implementation of a whole range of Soviet-Finnish economic ties, which play an increasing role in the development of the two countries' economies.

The basis for further developing Soviet-Finnish economic relations is the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and the protocol to it of 12 November 1980, signed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Finnish President U. Kekkonen.

NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY HOLDS CONGRESS

PM150939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS correspondent V. Minkevich report for PRAVDA: "Norwegian Communists' Congress"]

[Text] Oslo, 4 Dec -- The 17th Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] Congress opened here today in the House of the People.

Taking part are about 120 delegates and guests of the congress. Among fraternal party envoys is a CPSU delegation headed by K.G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

M.G. Knudsen, chairman of the NKP, gave a political report on the period since the 16th party congress (1978). In this period, he said, the international situation has become more complex and acute. American imperialism, pursuing its former goals of oppressing the world's peoples, has continued to step up the arms race, create seats of tension and aggression and encroach on the peoples' right to independence and their right to embark on the path of socialism. As a result of the senseless arms race unleashed by the United States, which goes against the peoples' interests, the world is faced with the danger of the outbreak of nuclear catastrophe, a threat to all mankind.

Exposing Western propaganda's false theses about the "Soviet threat" and "USSR" military superiority," Comrade Knudsen noted that it is the United States which always seeks the lead in the arms race, threatening people with increasingly sophisticated, dangerous weapons, including weapons of mass destruction. In adopting the decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Eruope, the United States and NATO have gone over to the so-called first-strike strategy, he pointed out. In this strategy Europe's role is launching pad and battlefield in a nuclear war.

The speaker sharply criticized the new American administration's course. The present U.S. leadership is attacking socialist countries, threatening Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada and supporting the Pinochet regime in Chile and fascist and semifascist regimes.

The Soviet Union, he noted, counterposes to this a consistent, peace-loving foreign policy course. The new peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress have aroused a tremendous response throughout the world and given new impetus to all who are fighting to prevent a third world war. The NKP fully supports the Soviet Union's historic initiatives.

The NKP chairman stressed the great topicality in Norway of the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, particularly when Washington is stepping up efforts to draw the country into U.S. nuclear strategy.

M.G. Knudsen devoted great attention to Norwegian politics. The intensifying offensive by rightwing forces in the country, he noted, means communists must seek ways and methods to strengthen the party as an instrument in the class struggle, as a revolutionary, democratic and national party which is at the same time a part of the world communist movement.

Norwegian communists, the NKP chairman said in conclusion, will continue to stand firm on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to fight honestly and energetically for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism.

CPSU Delegate's Address

PM160915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 4

[Dispatch for PRAVDA from TASS correspondent V. Minkevich under the rubric "Among the Fraternal Parties": "Norwegian Communists' Congress"]

[Text] Oslo, 5 Dec -- The 17th Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] Congress is continuing its work here. Delegates from various parts of the country have been stressing in their speeches the importance of raising the standard of the party's organizational and ideological work, extending its influence among the masses, and strengthening the unity of the workers' movement in the struggle against the onslaughts of rightwing forces. They have been pointing out the need to step up party work at places of work and in trade unions.

K. Madsen, member of the NKP national board, urged communists to consistently oppose any manifestations of anti-Sovietism and to resolutely rebuff the imperialist forces' intensifying attacks on the socialist countries.

The evening session was addressed by K.G. Vayno, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. On instructions from the CPSU Central Committee he conveyed fraternal greetings to the delegates and to all Norwegian communists and wished the 17th NKP Congress fruitful work.

For a long time now, the CPSU delegation leader said, relations of fraternal friendship, mutual trust and respect, and a unity of views on the main problems of contemporary world development have existed between the CPSU and the NKP.

The CPSU and its Central Committee and Politburo headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he pointed out, are actively working to implement the peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th party congress, the main purpose of which is to preserve and strengthen peace, prevent war, and to guarantee the peoples a peaceful future.

The new peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG are further convincing testimony to the Soviet side's constructive approach to resolving the problem of nuclear arms in Europe.

To the applause of the congress delegates, the CPSU delegation head read out the CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the 17th NKP Congress.

The congress continues.

BRIEFS

SPANISH RADIO-TV COOPERATION -- Madrid, 13 Dec (TASS) -- The first working protocol on cooperation in the field of television and radio broadcasting between the Soviet Union and Spain was signed here today. From the Soviet side the protocol was signed by S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and from the Spanish side by C.K. Robles Piquer, director general of Spanish radio and television. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 13 Dec 81 LD]

PUBLICATION OF BREZHNEV BOOK -- Madrid, 12 Dec (TASS) -- A treaty has been signed here between the all-union copyright agency and the Madrid publishing house Rubines for the publication in Spain of reminiscences by Leonid Brezhenv. The ceremony was attended by Yuriy Dubinin, USSR ambassador to Spain, and representatives of the Spanish public. Reminiscences will be brought out in the coming days and will appear in bookshops of Madrid, Barcelona and other Spanish cities. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 12 Dec 81 LD]

NETHERLANDS VISITORS -- Moscow, 13 Dec TASS -- A delegation of the Standing Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament, headed by the chairman of the commission, Jan Scholten, left the Soviet Union today. It stayed here on the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 13 Dec 81 LD]

TASS STATEMENT REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH SYRIA

LD180932 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS -- The following TASS statement has been published here:

Tel Aviv has decided to extend the operation of Israeli laws to the Golan Heights which belong to Syria and which were occupied by Israel in 1967.

In this connection TASS is authorized to state that this decision is regarded in the leading circles of the Soviet Union as an attempt to annex Syrian territory, as a gross violation of the UN Charter and international law and, specifically, the well-known Security Council resolutions on questions of Middle East settlement. This action of Israel, a provocative and hostile one toward the Arabs and directly toward the sovereign Syrian Arab Republic, is leading to a still more dangerous aggravation of the situation in the Middle East.

This new aggressive act by Israel is closely linked with the militaristic policy of the United States and is a direct consequence of the anti-Arab Camp David collusion and the policy of separate deals. This is a concrete manifestation of American-Israeli "strategic cooperation," the result of fusion of the imperialist interests of the United States and the expansionist ambitions of Israel.

Like other aggressive actions of Israel, taken lately, the attempt to annex the Golan Heights means that Tel Aviv is hampering in every way a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, although such a course is fraught with serious consequences, first of all for Israel itself and its people.

Israel's actions give added urgency to the need for calling the aggressor to order. The United Nations and its Security Council, which has all the necessary powers for this, can and must give a firm rebuff to Israel's Zionist policy.

However hard Israel may try to consolidate its hold on the occupied Arab territories, this is a hopeless thing. No one can deprive the Arab peoples of their inalienable sovereign rights. Time will come when history will say its final word in this matter.

The Soviet Union strongly condemns Israel's encroachments on other people's lands and reaffirms its solidarity with the Syrian and other Arab peoples. It will continue to support their right cause, to seek an all-embracing settlement and a just peace in the Middle East." [quotation mark as received]

MOTIVE, EFFECT OF ISRAELI ANNEXATION MOVE VIEWED

Testing U.S. Accord

LD171746 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Excerpt] It is indicative that the conservative Arab regimes, too, have condemned the Israeli decision [to annex the Golan Heights].

The Foreign Ministry of the United Arab Emirates has expressed the conviction that the Israeli step was possible as a result of the Washington policy, which is providing all-round backing for the Zionist aggressors, and it was a direct result of the recent signing of the memorandum on mutual understanding in the field of strategic cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv.

All kinds of refutations of this Arab point of view are emanating from the American capital. Caspar Weinberger, the American defense secretary, has even stated that the United States administration is allegedly seriously concerned over the Israeli decision. So while the Pentagon chiefs have shed some crocodile tears over this Israeli step, an official representative of the Israeli Department has assured newsmen that the annexation of the Golan Heights will in no way affect American-Israeli military cooperation, in particular the implementation of the agreement on strategic cooperation. The Pentagon spokesman added that (?postponment is) envisaged of the holding next January of military consultations between the two countries.

In essence, by the annexation of the Golan Heights, the Begin government wanted to verify how far the United States will go in the direction of a confrontation with the Arab world in the way of implementing the agreements on strategic cooperation. The present reaction of the Reagan administration has actually given the green light to the Israeli aggressors. This stand by the American administration is encouraging Mr Begin to engage in fresh military adventures at the cost of American and West European interests in the Middle East.

U.S. Denunciation 'Joke'

LD171842 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Dec 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program; commentary by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Summary] The attention of world public opinion has been focused during the last 24 hours on the Security Council, which has been discussing Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. Leaders of the Arab countries issued official stateements saying Israel has again proved it is an aggressor. The Saudi ambassador in Washington warned the U.S. secretary of state that Israel has brought the region to the brink of war. The Soviet representative at the United Nations said Israel's ambitions in Syria are the result of the Camp David accords.

What arouses great attention is that the other two partners in the Camp David accords, the United States and Egypt, have formally denounced Tel Aviv's act. But the Egyptian leadership immediately announced that that act will not affect Egyptian-Israeli relations. This is confirmed by the fact that a new Egyptian-Israeli agreement for the development of tourism was signed. As for the United States, its alleged denunciation of the annexation of the Golan Heights is not at all convincing. It was the United States which fed the Israeli aggressors and it was the United States which signed a so-called strategic cooperation treaty with them -- which, in reality, provided Tel Aviv with U.S. support in any act hostile to the Arabs.

The U.S. claim of ignorance of the Israeli decision is a joke.

UN Security Council Debate

LD171708 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 17 Dec, TASS -- Israel's arrogant action against the Arab peoples -- the decision to extend the operation of Israeli laws to the occupied Golan Heights -- would have been inconceivable without support from the United States, which not only strengthens the military machinery of Tel Aviv but also finances the programme of the colonisation of the seized lands. This was the keynote of the speeches in the debate of the United Nations Security Council, which at Syria's request opened a discussion of Tel Aviv's decision which essentially means the final annexation of inalienable part of Syrian territory.

Diya' Allah al-Fattah, Syria's permanent representative at the United Nations, drew the council's attention to the fact that the annexation of the Golan Heights had followed the signing in Washington of the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel.

The Syrian representative stated that Tel Aviv was carrying through a policy of colonisation of the occupied territories, settling them with Israelis and expelling the indigenous Arab residents. Syria regarded Israel's illegal action as virtually an act of war against it.

The annexation of the Golan Heights, Clovis Maqsud, the permanent observer of the Arab League at the United Nations, said, is nothing but a direct result of the Camp David collusion, which Washington now sought to galvanise. Having signed a "memorandum of mutual understanding" with Israel and in fact formed a military-strategic alliance with it, the United States gives a free hand to the Tel Aviv "hawks."

The Israeli representative unwillingly exposed the real role of the Washington administration, which in fact encourages Tel Aviv to this abominable provocation against the Arab peoples. He bluntly admitted that high-ranking United States representatives, including former presidents, had urged Israel never to withdraw from the Golan Heights.

Israel's piracy in the Middle East was also condemned by the representatives of Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Cuba, Vietnam, the GDR and other, including West European, countries. It was emphasized at the meeting that Israel's actions were fraught with far-reaching and dangerous consequences. The annexation of the Golan Heights, said N. Krishnan, the permanent representative of India at the United Nations, will cause a deterioration of the situation throughout western Asia. He urged the Security Council to call for Tel Aviv's immediately rescinding its decision and in case of refusal to raise the question of applying mandatory sanctions against Israel in conformity with the United Nations Charter.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, the permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, said that the decision of the Israeli Knesset (parliament) had [word indistinct] could not and would not have any legal strength.

Taking this arrogant action, Israel has challenged the entire international community of nations, whose overwhelming majority unequivocally condemned and rejected the occupation of Arab lands. The provocative attempt by the Begin government to annex part of Syria's territory has the obvious purpose of reinforcing the results of Israeli aggression.

Such actions by Tel Aviv have been a logical consequence of the constant support and blunt connivance at its aggressive expansionist policy on the part of United States imperialist circles.

Israel's illegal actions, the Soviet representative pointed out, must be vigorously and sternly rebuffed by the United Nations, above all the Security Council. If the council because of the position of some states is not able to discharge its responsibility, this would give Israel the "green light" for continuation of the annexationist policy with regard to other Arab territorities and for fresh aggressive actions against neighbouring Arab countries.

The Security Council continues the discussion of Israel's illegal action.

Security Council Resolution

LD180810 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 18 Dec, TASS -- The United Nations Security Council has declared null and void the Israeli decision to extend its jurisdiction to the occupied Golan Heights, in other words, to annex that part of the Syrian territory.

A resolution approved by the council demands that Israel immediately rescind its decision. The council asked the UN secretary general to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution in two weeks' time. In case Israel refuses to comply with it the Security Council would meet not later than January 5 to discuss the introduction of appropriate measures in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

The adoption of the resolution followed a two-day discussion of Israel's illegal action. During the discussion the abetting role of the United States has come under sharp criticism.

NBC REPORTS U.S. GROUP URGING ATTACK ON LIBYA

LD172106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1606 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 17 Dec (TASS) -- Citing "a State Department official" the NBC television company has reported that an influential grouping within the U.S. administration is seeking the adoption of a decision on an attack against Libya.

MIGUEL D'ESCOTO PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

PY171827 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Dear listeners: As we have already reported, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman has held a press conference attended by Soviet and foreign journalists to discuss his official visit to the Soviet Union.

Today we shall carry excerpts of this press conference. But before answering questions, Miguel D'Escoto issued a short statement. He said:

[Begin D'Escoto recording] Although the most important points have been already noted, I must add that I am again in the Soviet Union, but this time on an official visit. This is for us a great honor and a pleasure. The main objective of this visit is to stengthen the friendly ties between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union. [Words indistinct] before Moscow I visited Leningrad and during our stay in Moscow we held several rounds of negotiations with Foreign Minsiter Gromyko and with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov. I would like to note that these meetings were held in a cordial and frank atmosphere. I am now at your disposal to answer any questions you may have. [End recording]

Answering as to whether the Rio de Janeiro agreement [the 1974 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance] may be brandished against Nicaragua, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said:

[Begin recording] We believe that the U.S. secretary of state had planned to hold negotiations in this regard at the recent OAS General Assembly. But as is well-known, these negotiations did not take place since the representatives of the other Latin American governments attending the OAS assembly in Saint Lucia did not accept this proposal. I believe, moreover, that it is obvious that there is no reason to enforce the Rio de Janeiro treaty against Nicaragua. The U.S. Government has tried to justify its intervention in El Salvador in many ways by alleging that that government, which is a friend of the United States, is at a disadvantage because it is confronting guerrillas that are receiving aid from abroad. The United States has, therefore, started a propaganda campaign against Nicaragua stating that it is trying to import revolutions [words indistinct] making specific charges against Nicaragua. But, as I have said, this is mainly done to justify the U.S. imperialist intervention which is, moreover, the only intervention that we are experiencing (?in that area).

Governments from Central America, Latin America or other parts of the world have nothing to fear from the Nicaraguan revolution. Moreover, revolutions cannot be (?exported). We are only interested in exporting Nicaraguan cotton, coffee, meat, [words indistinct], (?corn). We have reasserted that the only thing that repressive governments should fear is the wrath of their people. If they are unable to hear the voice of the people or give specific answers to their [words indistinct] of Latin American peoples. [end recording]

The U.S. under secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Thomas Enders, recently said during a Senate subcommittee meeting that Nicaragua has become a platform for intervention in all Central America and that consequently the United States was taking collective security measures in the area. In this regard Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said:

[Begin recording] As you know, the Nicaraguan liberation war put an end to 60 years of nightmares, 60 years of foreign domination in our country which started in 1909 and ended on 19 July 1979. At the beginning of this confrontation against imperialist intervention in Nicaragua, the U.S. Government initiated the same slander campaign against Nicaragua that is being carried out at present. To overthrow [name indistinct] president they tried to impose the idea that Nicaragua posed a threat to the stability of other countries in the region and this justified (?the intervention).

Later we were invaded by the (?United States) while the U.S. Navy tried to justify this invasion by alleging that we maintained friendly ties with the (?Mexican) Bolsheviks [words indistinct] and that Nicaragua was threatened with becoming a second (?Mexico).

The U.S. Government is now alleging the same thing: that we are a destabilizing factor in the region and that Nicaragua runs the risk of becoming a second Cuba. But the truth, gentlemen, is that Nicaragua was a destabilizing factor when it was dominated by the United States. Our fatherland was used as a springboard to invade other sister nations; to overthrow governments such as Cuba and Guatemala. One of the reasons we waged our liberation war was so that Nicaragua would never again be what we were under U.S. domination. As for our position regarding our Mexican and Cuban brothers, all we can say is that we do not want to be second in anything. We want Nicaragua to be first in everything; we want to establish a true democracy in Nicaragua. This is what the U.S. Government is really annoyed about because this new Nicaragua will never again be a puppet. Since they are the only ones interested in making a puppet out of Nicaragua, they are annoyed. They cannot resign themselves to accepting our irrevocable decision to be free and even give our lives for the sake of achieving these (?ideals). [words indistinct] [end recording]

This was the first part of the press conference held by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman during his recent official visit to the Soviet Union.

OAS 'REJECTION' OF HAIG 'ATTACKS' REPORTED

PY180131 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] At the capital of the new Caribbean state of Saint Lucia, Castries, the 11th OAS General Assembly was held. The U.S. secretary of state participated. Alexander Haig made a speech attacking Cuba and Nicaragua and repeating the U.S. administration's lies that Cuba is exporting bayonets to the Caribbean and Central America, that Cuba intervenes in internal affairs of El Salvador and other countries. However, Haig's speech really sounded like a gross intervention in the internal affairs of other sovereign states by demanding that Nicaragua change its policy in defense of the revolution.

The secretary of state's words that the United States will not permit peoples to raise in arms sounded like a brazen threat to Central American countries. In contradiction of the facts, he referred to such uprisings as terrorism. The truth is that peoples have to rise up in arms to defend themselves against the terrorism and genocide directed from Washington.

In reality, Haig said nothing new to the conference attendants. A furious anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan campaign has been incited by the U.S. administration for quite some time now and the objective is to justify the interventionist policy of the United States in Latin America, a policy of real armed intervention in El Salvador. This is not a simple case of slander because even the day before the conference, the Yankee press had reported that Washington intended to go further and have the OAS condemn Cuba and Nicaragua. This would give the (?gringo masters) carte blanche to intensify a belligerent policy in Latin America. An OAS resolution condemning Cuba and Nicaragua would be considered by the White House as a mandate to intervene militarily in those countries.

At one time the Caracas resolution of the OAS was taken as such a mandate. Under U.S. pressure that resolution had condemned the Guatemalan people for their attempt to free themselves of Yankee dictates and Washington soon thereafter organized an armed intervention in that country to install puppet governments there. Since then and throughout 20 years, Guatemala has lived under a bloody government-promoted terror that has taken the lives of 70,000 Guatemalans. Fifteen years ago, the United States managed to militarily intervene in the Dominican Republic behind the OAS banner.

Everything indicates that Washington is intent on recovering its unrestricted lordship in the OAS, thus going back to the times when this UN-like regional organization served as an instrument of Yankee interventionism in the continent. In inter-American military meetings behind closed doors, Pentagon representatives are trying to create a continental gendarmerie force under the OAS banner but under the aegis of the United States, of course.

Times have changed however. Changes in a positive direction have taken place in Latin America, modifying the political complexion of the OAS which lifted, some time ago, the sanctions against Cuba applied in the past under U.S. pressures. Also, in the last months of the Nicaraguan revolution, the OAS refused to support dictator Somoza -- the U.S. front man -- and to intervene in Nicaraguan affairs. At the Saint Lucia conference, the U.S. diplomats could not propose the condemnation of Cuba and Nicaragua on the grounds that they are intervening in El Salvador for the simple reason that such intervention does not exist. The rancorous attacks of the U.S. secretary of state against Cuba and Nicaragua received a well deserved rejection. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto exposed the lies, pointed out that Haig's contentions were a coarse provocation and called upon the participants to prevent the transformation of the OAS into an instrument of the Washington interventionist policy as happened in the past.

U.S. TRAINS LATIN AMERICAN DICTATORSHIPS' FORCES

PY172045 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 10 Dec 81

[By Viktor Dmitriev]

[Text] Among the letters I have recently received, the one written by (Jose Rojas) from Spain called my attention. He recalls that in one of our programs we said that there are democratic tendencies among the military in Latin America. He agreed with us because in the Chilean Armed Forces there were constitutionalistgenerals who were loyal to Salvador Allende. (Rojas) then asks, why do military dictatorships prevail in so many Latin American countries?

This is the result of reactionary military groups. The United States has made a great effort so that these reactionary military groups prevail in the majority of the Latin American armed forces. I believe that Washington military policies regarding the armed forces of the continent are the main reason for reactionary antipopular currents prevailing nowadays.

I particularly would like to point out that the schools of the Pentagon are responsible for the training of the military in Latin America. There are many schools, but the one I know best is the School of the Americas in the Panama Canal Zone. What are they teaching? [Words indistinct] suppose, train the military for the defense of their country from foreign aggression because this is the purpose of the armed forces; however, the School of the Americas has a different policy on this matter.

The magazine (GALA MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE) has indicated that this school does not train the military for the defense of the country but to fight the so-called internal enemy. What is an internal enemy? This question was thoroughly answered by U.S. writer (Carson Bell) when he labeled the School of the Americas as a training center for methods to crush popular movements and the prevention of revolutions. The Yankee mentors have considered the people of Latin America precisely as the main enemies of the armed forces. The Yankees teach these ideas to their students. This is included in the study programs [words indistinct] psychological operations against the civilian population, anti-subversive struggle in urban and rural areas.

The students are also taught methods for torture and how to organize concentration camps. It is clear that the programs are based on mass repression for long periods. It is also a program for the installation of repressive dictatorial systems.

During the last 15 years, there have been more than 70,000 members of different ranks of Latin American armed forces trained by the Pentagon's school. Keeping in mind the relatively reduced number of members of the armed forces in the continent, it can be deduced that the Pentagon practically controls the entire training, particularly that of officers.

Those who have best learned the U.S. program, which has been applied in practice against the people of the continent, include Pinochet and his [word indistinct], Admiral Massera and Gen Gustavo Leigh, Bolivian Gen Hugo Banzer, former Salvadoran dictator Romero and the current Guatemalan servant Lucas Garcia, the list should also include Somoza.

In referring to the letter written by (Jose Rojas), I would like to say that those servicemen trained at U.S. schools are the main force of Latin American reactionary military forces. These reactionary forces serve yankee imperialism as the instrument of repression against the struggle of the people of the continent for democracy and independence.

U.S. PREPARING TO TRAIN SALVADORAN FORCES

LD171022 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Dec, TASS -- A State Department spokesman said on Wednesday that the United States had resolved to prepare and train some contingents of the forces of the Salvadoran junta. American military instructors, specifically, will soon begin stepping up the training of 500 Salvadoran officers, 1,000 infantry men and also soldiers from other services. Though the administration keeps the site of the training of Salvadoran cut-throats in secret, local observers believe that, more likely than not, it will be organized at American bases in the Panama Canal Zone or at a military base inside the United States.

This decision of the Department of State was announced immediately after a statement by United States Under Secretary of Defence Fred Ikle to the effect that the Pentagon was working out emergency plans of action in Central America and the Caribbean.

CPSU GREETS JAMAICAN WORKERS' PARTY CONGRESS

LD172248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the Second Congress of the Workers Party of Jamaica. The greetings stress that firm defense of the Jamaican workers' vital interests, the consistent struggle for the genuine national interests of the homeland, for the strengthening of its independence, against the intervention of imperialist forces into the internal affairs of the countries of the Caribbean basin, the internationalism and selflessness of the communists of Jamaica, have won for the Workers Party the deserved respect of the working people of Jamaica.

BREZHNEV ACTIVITIES, BOOKS COMMEMORATED

Zhukov Praises Brezhnev

LD171015 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS -- "The cannons of World War Two have already long fallen silent, but the battle for peace, which is fortunately bloodless nowadays, but all the same extremely difficult, is going on unabated," Yuriy Zhukov writes in PRAVDA. "And it is quite natural that it has been headed for the eighteenth year now by one of those, who went through the war from beginning to end, and knows the price of peace -- the courageous Commissar Leonid Brezhnev."

"Everybody remembers," the article continues, "that the seventies were marked by an unprecedented development of direct, open and constructive talks between the socialist and capitalist states at all levels, including at the summit level. As a result of such talks many treaties and agreements were concluded that are of unpassing significance for the cause of peace. A decisive contribution to the attainment of these results has been made by Leonid Brezhnev."

Yuriy Zhukov points out that today with world is faced with a U-turn by the present American leaders from detente to a sharp aggravation of tensions, from cooperation to confrontation.

"Under these conditions the struggle for the preservation of everything valuable that has been accumulated in the international relations over the past seventeen years and for a further advancement along the road of detente is becoming particularly difficult," Yuriy Zhukov stresses. "It takes enormous restraint, nerves of steel, an ability to give a rebuff speedily and resolutely to those who are provoking us to a repudiation of detente, an ability to carry on the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence of the opposite social systems. Fortunately, these are precisely the qualities of the courageous and staunch leader of our party and state."

Yuriy Zhukov points out that in the present tense situation of special significance has been Leonid Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG. "The new, far-reaching proposals spelled out by the head of our party and state in the course of that visit serve the greatest aim -- of finding a mutually acceptable agreement on how to deliver Europe from the threat of a nuclear conflagration," says the article.

"The spontaneous movement, which is unfolding in Western Europe now and the mounting anti-war anti-missile movement in the United states itself is striking proof of the fact that the calm, peaceable and at the same time firm stand of the Soviet leadership accords with the permanent interests of the millions of people across the world," the article stresses.

Book on Brezhnev FRG Visit

LD091036 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Mosocw, 9 Dec, TASS -- A collection"In the Interests of Durable Peace and Good-Neighbourliness" has been issued here. In the collection there are speeches, documents and materials on the visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG on November 22-25, 1981.

The booklet was put out by the Political Literature publishing house.

Brezhnev Exhibition Opens

PM161625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 81 p 2

[TASS report: "With the Party and People"]

[Text] The exhibition "Following Lenin's Course" which has opened at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements central pavilion describes the party's tremendous creative work and the Soviet people's great achievements.

Visitors will acquaint themselves with great interest with materials describing Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's activity in the prominent and responsible posts entrusted to him by the party and people. The documents reflect Leonid Ilich's great personal contribution to elaborating and implementing the CPSU's Leninist general course and to the cause of conserving and consolidating peace.

On view here are a brief biographical sketch, "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev," keyed to his 75th birthday, the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "Virgin Land," and "Memoirs," the works "Following Lenin's Course," and anthologies of speeches and articles on questions of the CPSU's economic and ideological activity and party building.

Alongside are items describing how the country's working people, under the party's leadership, are augmenting their contribution to successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to fulfilling the 5-year plan targets.

One of the exhibition's stands displays publications and photographs depicting the great personal contribution made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the elaboration of the USSR Constitution adopted in 1977.

The series of documents and materials about L.I. Brezhnev's international activity is extensive.

The exhibition has been prepared by the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. The CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism rendered great assistance in its organization and the selection of the exhibition's materials.

Brezhnev Writings Exhibition

PM171515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Party's Loyal Son"]

[Text] The impressive achievements of the Soviet people -- the builders of communism -- and their energetic activity to achieve lasting peace on the planet are clearly reflected in the illustrative book exhibition "Loyal Son of the Party and the People." The exhibition devoted to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 75th birthday opened in Moscow's 50-Letiye Vlksm State Republican Youth Library on 10 December.

The exhibits familiarize people with L.I. Brezhnev's learned, theoretical and literary works. The stands hold the 8-volume collection of writings "Following Lenin's Course," thematic anthologies on various aspects of party, organizational and ideological work and materials devoted to the struggle for peace. The books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands" and "Reminiscences" occupy an important place in the exhibition.

The exhibition has been prepared on the initiative of the RSFSR Ministry of Culture and the Komsomol Central Committee. It is designed to be a method to foster in young people an active, creative attitude to study of the works of L.I. Brezhnev.

PRAVDA REVIEWS 1981 PUBLICATIONS ON ATHEISM

PM171525 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 December publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Among the Books" a 1,200-word review by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences Yu. Kryanev under the headline "Atheist's Word" on the 1981 publications in the "Atheist's Library" series published by the Political Literature publishing house. These are "The Soviet Way of Life and Atheist Education" ["Sovetskiy Obraz Zhizhni i Ateisticheskoye Vospitaniye"] by N.P. Andrianov; "Springs of Knowledge" ["Rodniki Poznaniya"] by V.P. Yershov; "The Humanism of Atheism" ["Guamanizm Ateizma"] by A.G. Maslov; and "The Church and the Believers" [Tserkov i Veruyubhchiy"] by D.Ye. Manuylova. Kryanev raises points mentioned in the books, including the fact that "the sharp reduction of the reproduction of religiosity in new generations is a very major gain for socialism." However, he continues, while the church's influence on believers is becoming "increasingly personal and limited." "The need for purposeful atheist education does not cease to be topical." Scholars, he says, "have still not revealed suffiently fully the way people's specific living conditions influence their consciousness and which aspects of their way of life must be primarily improved for atheistic education to be more effective." Kryanev goes on to discuss the importance of atheistic education in the overal system of communist education and mentions a further book, the anthology "Arguments. 1981" ["Argumenty. 1981"] published by the Political Literature publishing house, which "exposes various versions of modern clerical anticommunism."

PARTY OFFICIALS' RESPONSIBILITIES VIEWED

PM101431 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial under the rubric "A Word to Readers" and the headline "Our Subject Today is the Responsibility of the Party Worker"]

[Excerpts] In his speech to the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that we have a right to expect a considerable increase in party committees' influence over economic activity. He stressed that in this particular case it is not a matter of petty meddling or supplanting soviet and economic organs. It is rather a question of a well-conceived strict cadre policy; of perseverance and purposefulness in defending the interests of the state; and of vigorous struggle against any violation of adopted decisions, especially Soviet laws, and any violation of party and communist ethics.

Party workers have a tremendous responsibility as regards implementing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. A keen sense of responsibility and firm, really communist, conscientious discipline are primarily required to translate adopted decisions into practice and to secure the unconditional fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

People must be prepared to take on responsibility. Unfortunately, party workers often still interpret this as a need to get into harness with managers and take their place in deciding everyday, current matters relating to the organization of production. This often gives rise to the problem of so-called "duos." It admittedly happens that a strong manager sometimes imposes total compliance with his instructions. We have considerable evidence of party committee secretaries supporting directors in adjusting plans and going out to related enterprises themselves as authorized representatives of the administration to decide questions of supply and other economic questions.

Party organizations have extensive rights as regards the monitoring of economic activity. They must use this right to mobilize internal reserves, using the methods and means at the disposal of party organizations.

The editors recently received a letter from the secretary of the party bureau at the External Works Services Section of Perm's V.I. Lenin machine building plant.

The secretary was seeking our help in smoothing out relations with the section chief. According to the secretary, the chief never consults the party bureau, especially in matters relating to cadres. The disagreements have reached the point of difficult conversations behind closed doors in the chief's office. The secretary has already appealed to the plant party committee for help.

At first glance the party worker would appear to be adhering to principle in refusing to toe the manager's line. But there is the question of why he did not raise this matter for discussion by the party bureau. Who, if not his comrades in the party, could draw the man's attention to his mistakes in a direct and honest fashion! The secretary clearly lacked straighforwardness and firmness. This sort of behavior by a party worker often gives rise to great complications.

The press has often carried articles about individual leaders who use their official position to further their own ends. And the same logical questons always arise; namely, why did nobody stop the person in question when the collective knew about his unlawful activities? What causes and feeds such laxity? It is perfectly obvious who is to blame -- the unprincipled leader and the committee or bureau he heads.

It is inconceivable for a party worker today not to have a political approach to performing the duties assigned to him. Once such an approach has been mastered it acts as a guarantee against manifestations of bureaucratism and overcautiousness, departmental narrow-mindness, parochialism and a conciliatiry attitude to violations of party and state discipline.

In our society it has become customary for a man to go the party committee whenever he has a problem. He knows that here they will look into everything and help him. Over the past few years competent, highly educated people have joined the party leadership. Three-fourths of all secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms and obkoms, and two-thirds of all gorkom and raykom secretaries have had an engineering, technical and economic eduation. But for a party worker to have simply a diploma from a VUZ is not enough. According to the report to the 26th CPSU Congress, he must also plunge into the very midst of the working masses not by studying documents but by discovering through personal experience how people live and what are their requirements and interests.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tarabukin heads the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Noginsk Gorkom in Moskovskaya Oblast. He is known in every enterprise in the city. People are always going to his department. They go there because they know that they will find understanding there and that if they are in the wrong someone will explain why. Interesting projects and undertakings take shape and receive the greatest encouragement here. This is the spirit the gorkom bureau cultivates in its staff. This is reflected in their practical work and increases their sense of responsibility toward the task assigned to them.

This sense of responsibility contributes to the successful resolution of economic and cultural building tasks, to a princple-minded approach to the solution of problems and to ability in relying on people and leading them.

JUSTICE MINISTRY DISCUSSES LEGAL EDUCATION

PM141613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Improving Legal Education]

[Text] The working people's legal education is of great significance in forming the new man. It promotes the all-around development of the individual and the enhancement of his civic activeness.

This was stated by the participants in an expanded session of the USSR Ministry of Justice interdepartmental methodological coordination [Koordinatsionno-Metodicheskiy] Council held on 3 December at Moscow's Khromatron plant. The enterprise collective is known as one of the initiators of the movement under the watchwork "A Model Microrayon for a Model City!"

A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice and the council's chairman, delivered a report "On Measures to Improve Legal Education Work at Citizens' Places of Residence in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Instructions on Questions of Ideological Work and the Further Consolidation of Socialist Law and Order."

Taking part in the discussion were AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova; V.A. Sayushev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; Yu.D. Mashin, director of the Khromatron plant; Militia Maj Gen G.A. Alekseyev, deputy chief of the USSR MVD Main Administration of Criminal Investigation; and representatives of party and Komsomol organizations and departments.

SUPREME SOVIET DECREE AWARDS ORDER OF LENIN

LD150318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] We have received the text of a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Acad Nikolay Belov has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his services to the development of crystrallography, his training of scientific cadres and in connection with his 90th birthday.

CPSU FIGURES ATTEND RSFSR ARCHITECTS CONGRESS

LD172102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Summary] The Constituent Congress of RSFSR architects has opened in Moscow.

"In the presidium were Comrades Kirilenko, Solomentsev and Dolghik; and also Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dmitriyev, head of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department; deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; and other leaders and representatives of labor collectives."

Solomentsev Address

LD172116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec (TASS) -- Improving and enriching architecture is a truly historic task. What is created by architects not only becomes part of people's everyday lives, it becomes an integral part of the material and spiritual culture of Soviet society, stated Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He spoke today in the Kremlin at the Constituent Congress of the Union of Architects of the largest Soviet republic.

Architects actively assist in molding the socialist way of life, the interests and needs of people and their aesthetic tastes. Thus they make a major contribution to the CPSU's ideological work and to the development of Soviet culture, Solomentsev noted.

Architecture is of great importance in the vast creative work being conducted in the USSR, he continued. A great number of economic and social programs are implemented with the active participation of architects.

Much positive experience has been amassed in the RSFSR in the scale of problems resolved, volume of work carried out and in the training of urban planning cadres, Mikhail Solomentsev observed. At the same time, and this is logical, he said, the higher the level of development of socialist society, the more serious the demands made on architects, on their professional knowledge and skills, and on their responsibility for resolving important national economic tasks.

The RSFR Union of Architects, Solomentsev said, is called upon to stimulate the development of scientific thought and to assist in the unification of theory and practice. Its primary role is to help in forming the architect as a creative person who has high professional quality and stands on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist aesthetics, to educate him as an active fighter for the realization of the CPSU's schemes.

A vitally important problem for the town is conservation of the environment, Solomentsev noted. Considerable work is being done in the republic to improve the health and hygiene conditions of the population's living standards. In 1976-80, R5 billion was put into conservation measures in the RSFR, and in 1981-85 about R6 billion will be spent.

The formation of the Union of Architects, Mikhail Solomentsev continued, must assist in raising standards of construction, which has an important place in the resolution of national economic tasks; in the guaranteeing of successful economic, social and cultural development of society; and in the attainment of the majestic tasks of construction of communism set down by the CPSU. Architects must strive persistently for an all-round improvement in efficiency of construction, an improvement in its quality and the creation of a completely suitable environment for the labor, everyday life and leisure of people and their harmonious developments.

LVOV SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE URGES PARTY MILITANCY

WA181504 [Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 6 December publishes on page three a 400-word RATAU article on an oblast-level "scientific-practical" conference concerning increasing the role of primary party organizations, held in Lvov on 5 December.

Among those taking part in the conference were: V. F. Dobryk, candidate member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and first secretary of the Lvovskiy Obkom; G.K. Kyuchkov, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; and A.M. Musayev, doctor of historical sciences and professor of the Party Organization Department of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

The participants, said the article, "thoroughly examined questions of further developing the activity of party organizations, strengthening their militancy, and perfecting forms and methods of work." It was noted that the activity of primary party organizations in recent years had become "richer in content, more interesting and diverse in form, and more influential on all aspects of life of labor collectives." The conference "emphasized" that party committees "must lead primary organizations more energetically and competently, perfect cadres policy, and diversify forms of political and educational work." Party workers and activists at the conference pointed to "nonutilization of reserves and opportunities, bottlenecks, and deficiencies in work." A number of resolutions were adopted, the implementation of which, it is said, "will facilitate further raising the militancy of party organizations and their influence on the activity of collectives."

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS TOURING THE UZBEK SSR

GF181008 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign correspondents assigned to the press office of the Soviet Foreign Ministry are currently acquainting themselves with life in the Uzbek SSR. Apart from Tashkent, they have also visited Samarkand, Bukhara and [word indistinct]. The foreign journalists have been received by Naima Makhmudova, chairman of the Council of Trade Unions of the Uzbek SSR. They also met Kudratilla Akhmedov, chairman of the Gosplan and deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers.

ALIYEV ARTICLE ON DUTY OF SOVIET LITERATURE

WA040930 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The 10th issue of the fiction, poetry and social-political journal of the USSR Writers Union, DRUZHBA NARODOV, opens with an article by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, entitled "The High Duty and purpose of Soviet Literature."

G.A. Aliyev dwells in detail on the growing role of literature and art in the spiritual life of Soviet society and in the development of mature socialism. The article emphasizes that in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made a high evaluation of the writer's labor and called on men of letters to work even more fruitfully, raise life's burning problems, not shun poignant issues and increase their ideological influence on people's minds and hearts. "The strength and good fortune of the multinational Soviet literature," G.A. Aliyev writes, "is that the wise will of the party is embodied in the historic deeds of the people. The party has given artists great faith in man and his future and revealed the far-reaching prospects of social progress." The author of the article comprehensively analyzes the processes occurring in Azerbaijani literature and observes that the 1970's were a time of the writers' and poets' great creative accomplishments, of many gifted men of letters reaching maturity and of the stimulation of the creative life and public activity of the republic writers' organization. At the same time, he speaks from high-minded party positions about the shortcomings and oversights in the work of certain Azerbaijani writers and about the fact that we cannot be reconciled to the appearance of vapid, superficial works that conceal the topicality of the theme. The lack of due exactingness and professional scrupulousness of the creative organizations and critics leads to the publication and appearance on the stage and the screen and over the air of, at times, feeble, unartistic and ideologically immature performances and motion picures whose heroes are enclosed within a circle of trifling concerns.

"The creation of the new world," G.A. Aliyev emphasizes, "is also the creation of the new man. The further our society advances along the path toward communism, the higher and more refined the criteria by which this creation ought to be accomplished. The writer, poet and playwright are called upon to guard the purity of these criteria, enrich the mutual relations of man and society and create the spiritual structure and moral world of the personality of the communist edifice." The reader expects of the craftsmen of the word profound socio-artistic study of the processes of contemporary life and the revelation of the dialectics of common and personal interests and the rights and duties of the individual in the developed socialist society.

The article reflects in particular the theme of the international unity of the multinational Soviet literature, of which Azerbaijani literature is an inseparable component. It is pointed out in this connection that an indispensable condition of Azerbaijani literature's further successful development is the use of the very rich ideological-moral and artistic experience of Russian culture and literature and constant study therein of classical authors and contemporary masters.

It is the honorary and responsible mission of Azerbaijani Soviet literature to constantly reinforce the bonds of friendship of the fraternal literatures and contribute to their further rapprochement. To develop the friendship of the literatures and extend the literary ties of the peoples is to work for the future of our entire Soviet literature.

G.A. Aliyev's article broadly illustrates the problems involved in mutual translations of literary works, in improving the organization of translation in the republic, in increasing the activity of the critics and literary historians, in further increasing the role of the press organs of the Azerbaijan Writers Union and in stimulating work with the creative youth.

In conclusion, confidence is expressed that Azerbaijani literary personalities will, like all Soviet writers, be worthy of the high purpose of loyally and actively assisting the party and serve with their work the successful accomplishment of the great and complex tasks assigned to writers by the 26th CPSU Congress.

KIRGHIZ DECREE URGES TU'S TO HEED COMPLAINTS

WA041020 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee has examined the state of work with citizens' letters and the organizations of the reception of citizens in the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions, oblast councils of trade unions and republic trade union committees in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee decree observes that the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and the oblast trade union councils and republic committees are performing a definite amount of work on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions concerning a sensitive, attentive attitude toward citizens' letters, requests and complaints. Measures have been formulated and are being implemented to realize the CPSU Central Committee decree "Measures to Further Improve Work With the Working People's Letters and Proposals in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress." These questions have been examined at meetings of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and the oblast trade union councils and republic committees. More attention is being given to the working people's verbal appeals and daily reception of citizens has been organized. Some 220 public legal advice centers, of whose services more than 10,000 persons avail themselves annually, have been opened directly at enterprises and in establishments.

A considerable number of citizens appeals to the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and its local authorities. In 1980 and 7 months of this year, the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and the oblast trade union councils and republic committees examined 7,691 letters, including 1,364 by the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions machinery. Some 11,700 persons were received in this period, and, of these, approximately 2,500 citizens were received in the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions. Of the total number of letters received, a followup check was instituted for 6,493 of them, or 84 percent, and for 1,721 letters, or 60 percent, in the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions. One out of every four letters received by the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions concerns the organization of labor, production, socialist competition, labor norming and remuneration and wages; one out of every five concerns questions of state social insurance, pensions and housing-consumer services; and one out of every seven concerns labor legislation.

The majority of the citizens' letters, applications and complaints is investigated and settled in good time and objectively. The leaders of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and republic trade union committees and oblast councils have begun to examine the letters and receive the working people on personal matters to a greater extent. The trade union organizations have increased supervision of the passage of the letters, are studying the questions raised in them in greater depth and are endeavoring to implement the working people's proposals and observations more promptly. Thus, taking into account the numerous complaints and the shortcomings in the organization of labor norming and remuneration, the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and the oblast councils and republic committees have checked out 500 enterprises and organizations this year. Following the working people's warnings, 600 enterprises and organizations of Oshskaya and Issyk-Kulskaya oblasts, of the cities of Frunze and Tokmak and of Moskovskiy and Panfilovskiy rayons were investigated with respect to housing issues. Much is being done in the republic to improve working conditions and safety, sanitation and cleanup measures. More was spent to this end in the 10th Five-Year Plan than in the 9th: working conditions were improved for 120,000 workers. More than R13 million were spent in this period on the construction and organization of services for trade union sanatoria, where 985,000 persons -- 263,000 more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan -- recovered their health. The AUCCTU awarded the Kirghiz Republic Council of Trade Unions a cash prize for high norms in work to protect the working people's health and fulfill the state social insurance budget in 1980.

At the same time, as the decree observes, the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee believes that the trade union organizations' work with the working people's letters and proposals still fails to correspond fully to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions, the oblast trade union councils and republic committees and local trade union authorities have not managed to achieve a situation in which work with the working people's letters is regarded as the direct duty of trade union executives. The proper conclusions have not been drawn from the CPSU Central Committee requirements concerning the sensitive, timely examination of citizens' letters and appeals. Instances of an inattentive, superficial attitude toward working people's letters are being allowed to occur. The examination of some of them drags on for a long time. Thus, the statement of B.I. Kubrin, a worker of Frunze's volunteer fire-fighting society, on reinstatement in his job was examined for 3 months, although it was known right away that he had been wrongly dismissed and without the local's consent. At the behest of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions, this letter was examined in the republic committee of Local Industry and Municipal Enterprise Workers Trade Union. Having received a formal reply, the worker sent a statement to the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions for a second time, and it was only after this that he was reinstated in his former job with full payment for the period of his enforced absence.

An investigation showed that upon examination of the letters in the oblast trade union councils and republic committees, the authors are frequently given only an explanation of the laws instead of being helped in the restoration of their rights. For example, Comrade Kalmanbetova, a worker at the Alayskoye State Forestry Station, applied to the Oshskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions for assistance in obtaining documents confirming her length of service. The letter was kept in the oblast Council of Trade Unions Labor Inspectorate for 3 months, and then the author was notified that she should address such a request to the state forestry station administration and, in the event of refusal, could appeal to higher authorities.

Failing to encounter an attentive attitude toward the examination of complaints and applications the working people justifiably express their dissatisfaction and are often forced to appeal to other republic organizations and central authorities, right up to the CPSU Central Committee. Thus, in 1980 the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions received from higher authorities and newspaper and journal editorial offices 872, or 52.4 percent, and in the first half of 1981 533, or 54.2 percent, of all letters. The number of repeat letters is not declining.

A considerable proportion of the working people's letters to higher authorities is triggered by the fact that certain workers of the oblast and, particularly, city, rayon and local trade union committees have a poor knowledge of fundamental provisions of the law and make inadequate use of the rights that have been accorded them and for this reason do not always actively oppose shortcomings in the operation of establishments, organizations and enterprises and defend the working people's rights. The ever increasing flow of appeals to higher authorities is, as observed at the 26th party congress, an indicator of serious gaps in work locally. One such shortcoming is the absence of the necessary supervision on the part of certain trade union committees of the observance of labor legislation and the timely and correct settlement of complaints concerning labor issues. There is virtually no decline in the number of the working people's letters and complaints on labor questions to the party, soviet and trade union organizations and people's courts. Last year, 62 percent of those who appealed to the courts in the republic were reinstated in their jobs. An analysis shows that a significant proportion of workers and employees was dismissed without the trade union's consent. However, the trade union organizations are displaying unscrupulousness and liberalism with respect to officials who perpetrate incorrect actions.

The working people's proposals, applications and complaints are employed insufficiently to improve the work of the trade union authorities. Instances in which the real reasons for the appearance of letters are not revealed are still frequent. The practice of examining the results of the investigation of working people's letters at meetings of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and the oblast trade union councils and republic

committees has not become widespread. In 18 months, the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions Presidium, for example, has discussed the results of investigations of only three letters.

The Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and the oblast trade union councils and republic committees have essentially let work with the working people's letters in the establishments under their jurisdiction take its own course, no one is monitoring it, the investigations are of an episodic nature and the primary trade union organizations are not being rendered practical assistance in this matter. In the last 18 months, the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions has conducted only two investigations of the state of work with the letters and the organization of the reception of the working people -- in the Narynskaya and Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast trade union councils.

Yet many trade union organizations are tolerating a simplistic approach to work with the working people's letters and verbal appeals, they are not being properly recorded and days and hours for the reception of visitors have not been established. Not all letters are recorded, for example, in the republic committee of the Local Industry and Municipal-Consumer Enterprise Workers Trade Union, followup work is not carried out on citizens' verbal appeals in the republic committee of the Medical Workers Trade Union and days and hours for receiving working people have not been determined in the republic committee of the Aviation Workers Trade Union. Logs for recording letters are entirely lacking in the group committees of the North Kirghiz Geological Expedition Trade Union, all letters being received in the office and recorded together with other documents. The trade union groups receive the letters only after they have been signed by the leadership and only with respect to housing questions, and these letters are not recorded and are not followed up. The letters and verbal applications are examined formally, and this takes an unjustifiably long time. However, a scrupulous appraisal is not made of those who tolerate indiscipline and lack of organization and strict proceedings are not instituted against them. Executive personnel are not trained to work with the citizens' letters and to organize interviews with the citizens.

In the adopted decree the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee drew the attention of the Kirghiz Republic Council of Trade Unions Presidium (Comrade E. Abakirov) and its local authorities to the serious gaps in the work with the citizens' letters and verbal appeals.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee made it incumbent on the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and the oblast trade union councils and republic committees to do away with the existing shortcomings in this field and display constant concern for development of the creative activity of the workers and employees in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas, improve communist education and strengthen ties to the working people's masses.

Defense of the working people's rights and interests and the further strengthening of socialist legality and democracy should be a most important direction of the activity of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions, oblast trade union councils and republic committees, the decree says. They are obliged to strive to ensure that any justified proposal, application or complaint be examined and that fair decisions be adopted in respect to them. It is necessary to introduce the strictest accounting of the working people's complaints and applications, systematically analyze their nature and content, reveal and do away with the causes of justified complaints and constantly monitor the examination of the questions raised in the working people's letters. It is essential to perform this work in close connection with the accomplishment of the current and long-term tasks of economic, social and cultural building; strictly observe established procedures for receiving citizens; and ensure extensive publicity on the examination of the working people's proposals, applications and complaints and the more active participants of trade union activists in this work.

It is necessary to enhance the personal responsibility of leaders and other officials for the correct organization of work with the working people's letters and verbal appeals; systematically receive their reports in the spirit of an attentive, sensitive

and scrupulous attitude toward people and their opinions, proposals and inquiries; and institute strict proceedings against persons guilty of violating the laws upon examination of the citizens' applications and complaints and struggle decisively against bureaucratism and red tape and the suppression of criticism.

It is essential, the decree stresses, that the leaders of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and the oblast trade union councils and republic committees themselves examine the working people's letters to a greater extent, increase their personal reception of the citizens and for this purpose make more extensive visits to enterprises, construction sites and establishments, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and educational institutions; adopt exhaustive measures to satisfy the working people's justified requests; and make fuller use of the results of a study of the working people's requests, critical observations and proposals in day-to-day practical work to improve the activity of the machinery and increase the efficiency, role and authority of the trade union authorities.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee has made it incumbent on obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to raise the level of leadership of the trade union organizations and exercise effective supervision of their fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Measures to Further Improve Work With the Working People's Letters and Proposals in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" and to render the trade union organizations all-round assistance in work with the working people's letters and verbal appeals, regarding them as a form of expression of public opinion and defense of the rights of the individual and an invariable means of strengthening ties to the masses.

It is necessary to be strictly guided by the propositions put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress to the effect that each party worker and each leader is obliged to regard a sensitive, attentive attitude toward the citizens' letters, requests and complaints as his duty to the people and to the party.

It is proposed that the party, soviet and trade union organizations step up legal propaganda and systematically brief the working people on the questions raised in the letters and at personal receptions and organize the skilled explanation of the citizens' constitutional rights and duties, legislation on the examination of proposals, applications and complaints, the powers of the state and public authorities and officials in the authorization of the working people's requests and the procedure for appealing decisions adopted with respect to their applications and complaints. It is essential to make more extensive use of the practice of open-letter days at industrial, transport, construction and communications enterprises and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, a practice that has given a good account of itself.

It is essential that the Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and the oblast trade union councils and republic committees organize the training of the machinery and trade union activists and provide programs for the trade union workers' study of the fundamentals of labor, housing and pension legislation and other legislative instruments and instruct trade union workers and activists in questions concerning the organization of work with citizens' letters and the receiving of citizens.

Republic, oblast, city and rayon newspaper and radio and television editorial offices must extensively illustrate positive experience of work on the examination of the working people's letters and applications in the trade union organizations and be more sharply critical of trade union officials who permit bureaucratism and red tape in the examination of the applications and complaints, violate procedures in receiving citizens and ignore critical articles in the press.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee has recommended that this Central Committee decree be discussed at Kirghiz SSR Council of Trade Unions and oblast trade union councils and republic committee plenums and at primary trade union organization meetings and that concrete measures be formulated and implemented to work with the working people's letters and verbal appeals. Particular attention should be paid here to increasing

production efficiency and work quality, accelerating scientific-technical progress, creating conditions for highly productive labor in each job, strengthening of labor discipline, satisfying the working people's social and everyday cultural requirements, intensifying the struggle against inflated reports, waste and embezzlement of socialist property and bribe-taking and speculation and increasing the trade unions' role in ideological-educational and mass-political work among the broad masses. The working people's efforts should be channeled toward the development of socialist competition to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th Five-Year Plan quotas.

COMPARISON OF USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

A comparison of the subtitled "Kuznetsov Chairs Session" which appeared on page R 11 of the 17 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS report entitled "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session" published on page 2 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 November reveals the following variations:

Paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...16 November...

Paragraph three, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...and shortcoming in planning, administration and management, and ways of...

Paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...by the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the points and...

Paragraph six, line six, PRAVDA reads: ...social development for 1982 and the progress...

Paragraph seven, first line, PRAVDA reads: ...was pointed out at the session that...

Last paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...R.M. Musin... (instead of Kukhina)...

Last paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...Supreme Court... (instead of Supreme Soviet)

SIX COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES LAUNCHED

LD181058 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS -- Artificial earth satellites, Radio-3, Radio-4, Radio-5, Radio-6, Radio-7 and Radio-8 were launched in the Soviet Union on December 17. All the six satellites were orbited by one carrier rocket.

The satellites have on board apparatus for communication between radio hams and a radio telemetric system for transmitting back to earth data on the work of the onboard apparatus.

All the six satellites are following orbits close to the calculated ones. Their initial parameters are: the period of revolution -- 120.9 min, maximum distance from the earth (apogee) -- 1794 kilometres, minimum distance from the earth (perigee) -- 1685 kilometres, the orbits' inclination -- 83 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellites is functioning normally. Sessions of communications via the satellites will be held according to program. Data needed for organizing communication between amateur radio operators will be published in the press.

Ground receiving and command centres control the work of the satellites as well as receive and process the incoming information.

The international registration index of the "Radio" satellites is RS.

The satellites Radio-3, Radio-4, Radio-5, Radio-6, Radio-7, Radio-8, and the ground receiving and command centres were created by organizations of radio hams of the USSR who dedicate the launching of these satellites to the 40th anniversary of the victory of Soviet troops near Moscow.